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JUNE 4, 1921.

VOL. XCIV.



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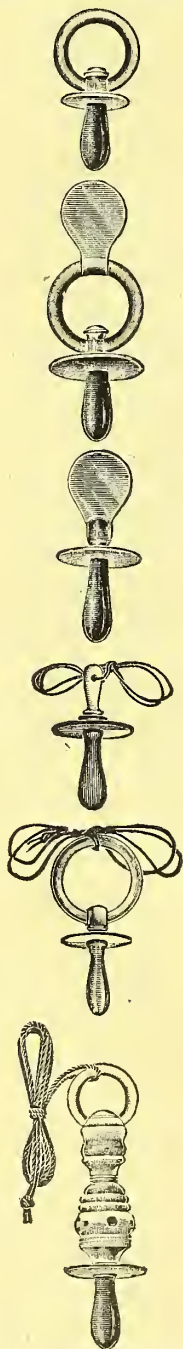
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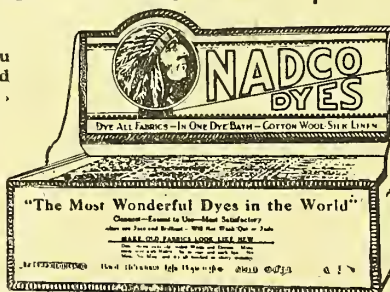
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No. 503

Don't help your Competitors

IT isn't necessarily the noisy orator who has the greatest effect on his audience. It isn't always the slogger who scores most runs, or the hard hitter that wins the fight. Brains accomplish more than brute force, and Misdirected Energy may actually help to defeat its own object.

This is just as true in business as in everyday life, and the business of pharmacy is no exception.

You may work twenty-four hours a day on your business with all the energy and enthusiasm of which you are capable, but you will only achieve lasting prosperity by making sure at the start that you are applying your energy in the right direction.

Building business for a line which can be purchased from outside competitors is misdirected energy. It takes a lot out of you, and adds to your competitors' score.

Put your best efforts into pushing sales of those lines which bring certain repeat orders, and which can only be purchased from the chemist. You may then be sure that you are directing your energies in such a way as to secure the maximum result with the minimum effort, the greatest profits with the smallest expenditure.

Maw's lines are supplied to the chemist only. When you sell the products of the House of Maw you are helping both yourself and your profession as a whole.

Buy it at Maw's.

Telephone:
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S. Maw, Son & Sons Ltd.
Aldersgate St., London,
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Code
A.B.C.
4th & 5th
Edition





WE extend to you a very cordial invitation
to come and see us at the 22nd

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION

Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.

JUNE 20 to 24

STAND 76 - UPPER HALL

We shall be pleased to show you a very comprehensive range of goods, and particularly we should like to demonstrate to you the advantages of the new D.I.P. Photography.

Demonstrations daily at our Stand.

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OLD INFIRMARY BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

66 99 **Ensign** **EVERYBODY'S** HOBBY **PHOTOGRAPHY**



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Prices
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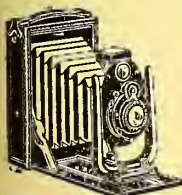
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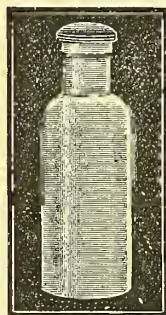
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88/89 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

And at 70-78 YORK STREET, GLASGOW.

BETTER TIMES ARE COMING!!!

Slowly but surely trade will revive from the lethargic state that labour and political troubles have plunged it, and every manufacturer should now devote his energies to pushing his wares forward to meet the certain revival in his output. We can help him with all his requirements in GLASSWARE.



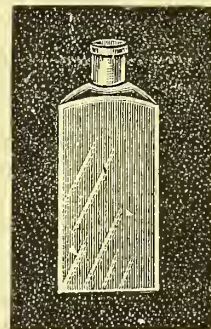
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SALTS.
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BOTTLES.
SURGICAL
GLASSES



MEDICAL.

CHEMICAL & LABORATORY GLASSWARE IN VARIETY.

Wholesale
ONLY.

JULES LANG & SON

No RETAIL
Firms supplied.

Charlton Works · Charlton Place · Islington · LONDON, N.1.

Telephones: North 2770-2 (3 lines).
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You can't lose on M.I.M. LEMONADE POWDER

There is **2d.** Profit on
every packet of

**M.I.M. LEMONADE
POWDER**

**YOU SELL AND
WE TAKE THE RISK.**

Although the season has barely commenced
we are already receiving repeat orders.

*A sample packet willingly
sent on receipt of trade card.*

M.I.M. retails at **4½d.** a packet—costs **36/-** per gross—less **5%** for cash—2 dozen bonus free with each gross in payment for two weeks' window display—carriage paid. M.I.M. is packed in attractive show outs—showcards and window bills sent with all orders.

We guarantee to repurchase at the end of the season any unsold stock, and all invoices are endorsed accordingly.

Each packet of M.I.M. makes half-a-gallon of delicious refreshing lemonade, with the true fruit flavour, no sugar is required.

Why not send your order now—you can easily sell two or three gross a month—others do it, why not you?

**YOURS THE PROFIT—
OURS THE RISK.**

RAYMET & CO., Ltd. 507-509 HARROW ROAD,
LONDON, W. 10

AYRTON'S WEEKLY

SELECTION, PREPARATION STANDARDISATION

make AYRTON Pharmaceuticals and Galenicals what they are, incomparable!

They are unexcelled for purity, medicinal activity, excellent finish and uniform keeping qualities.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES

AYRTON'S CREMORS

The last word in ointments. As fine as spun silk and of uniform strength and quality. No rancidity, sweet to eternity!

CREMOR Antiseptic	...	...	...	...	2/8 per lb.
Cremor Gallæ	...	...	...	...	3/2 "
Cremor Hydrarg. Ammon.	...	...	...	...	2/9 "
Cremor Lanoline	...	...	...	...	2/2 "
Cremor Rusci	...	...	...	...	3/4 "
Cremor Sulphuris and Cremor Zinci	...	...	...	...	1/11 "

Special quotations for quantities.

Better than B.P. Ointments.

Sample free on request.

*May we quote you our lowest prices for your
Drugs, Chemicals and Galenical requirements?*

BY TEST



THE BEST

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co. LTD

Manufacturing Chemists

Hanover Street, LIVERPOOL

ESSENFLOUR PRODUCTS LTD.

MYSORE (S. INDIA)

*Distillers of Essential Oils and Manufacturers
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AMBRETTE SEED OIL
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THE “D & O” BRAND
is the “Standard of Quality” for

OILS of BAY, CEDARWOOD, PATCHOULI, PEPPERMINT,
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BALSAMS of Copaiba, Peru, Tolu,
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“IRISH ELEGANCE”

[Regd.]

The Winning Perfume—Fragrance of Midsummer Roses.

In three sizes	Wholesale	Retail
Small ...	28/- doz.	3/6
Medium ...	48/- „	6/-
Large ...	168/- „	21/-

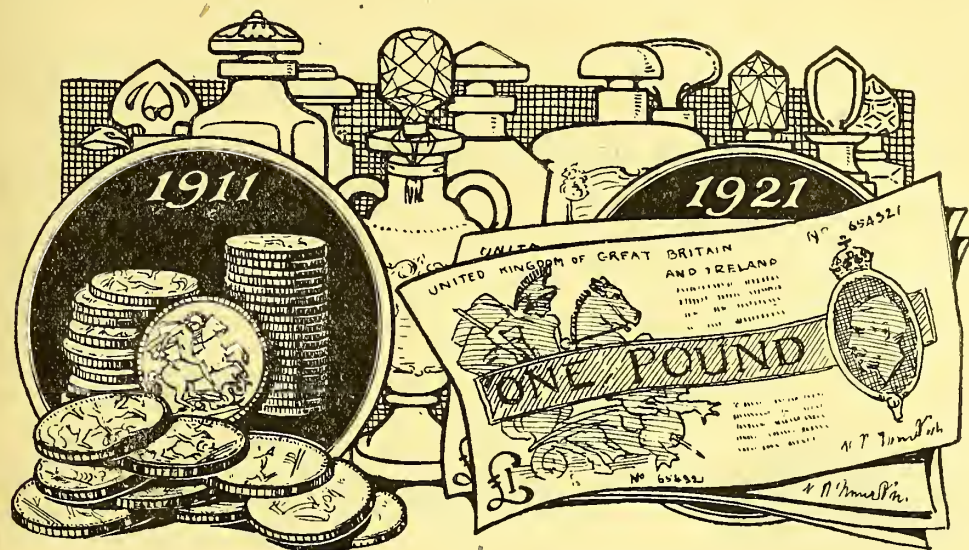
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PRODUCT OF

The EVAN-WILLIAMS Co., Ltd.

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SHOWCARDS SUPPLIED.



Ten Years
of
DISTOL OTTOS

VAST changes have occurred since "Distols" were introduced ten years ago—for instance our golden sovereigns have given place to "Fishers" and "Bradburys." But whatever form our currency may take, "Distol" profits are just as real as they were ten years ago—a decade in which these Ottos have amply proved their claim to provide the retail Pharmacist with Perfumery of Distinction at a fraction of the cost of branded specialities.

"Distol" Ottos are sold in 1-oz. bottles (making 81 oz. of perfume by the simple addition of S.V.R. and Aqua Dest.) at the uniform price of 7/6 per oz. Forty Varieties. Ask for samples made from any six.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

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SHOWROOMS AND
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YOUR INQUIRIES OR A VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOMS SOLICITED.



A SEASONABLE LINE with a
MARKED INDIVIDUALITY

RUBY CORN PLASTERS

THEY are smartly packed in convenient pocket-size tins on attractive showcards.

THEY retail at a reasonable price, and still show a substantial profit to the retailer.

THEY literally dissolve corns, and consequently sales are continually increasing.

THEY give infinite satisfaction to both retailer and user.

Price - - - 4/- per doz.

Mounted on an attractive showcard, as illustrated.

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD.

OLDBURY, near BIRMINGHAM.



S. African Agents—
ALL BRITISH AGENCY COMPANY,
10 Main Street,
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Telegrams—"Porous London."
Codes—A B C, 5th Edition.
Telephone—City 6910 (2 lines).

104 & 106 GOLDEN LANE,
LONDON, E.C. 1.

DEAR SIR,

Re Antiseptic Toilet and Baby Powder, J. & J.

To gain the confidence of your customers is the keynote to SUCCESS. You are SAFE in recommending this powder; it has many rivals but no equal. BEST FOR TOILET, BEST FOR NURSERY. It will bring customers back to your Pharmacy over and over again for more, the QUALITY compels this, and that is what is wanted. Moreover, the customers' presence offers the opportunity to sell them something else.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN TIMPSON & CO., LTD.

Agents for JOHNSON & JOHNSON.



Mr. Geo. R. Sims' "Tatcho" and "Tatcho-tone."
A big vigorous, impressive advertising campaign, covering the whole of the British Isles, is now being pursued. A vastly increased volume of business is inevitable. Generous profit to the trade has been arranged.

TATCHO

THE HAIR GROWER
Price 2/9

Wholesale :

26/-
PER DOZEN.

TATCHO TONE

FOR GREY HAIR
Price 4/6

Wholesale :

42/-
PER DOZEN.

GEO. R. SIMS' HAIR RESTORER CO.
5 Great Queen St., Kingsway, LONDON, W.C.2.

Shipkoff's Pure Otto of Rose

The TEST of Cheapness is QUALITY—not PRICE

SHIPKOFF'S OTTO OF ROSE is the Cheapest, because it is the *Best Otto* in the market. It is the *Standard Brand*—always *pure, uniform* and *one quality only*. Before placing your contract, be sure to get Shipkoff's sample and price, and try it. Original Sample Coppers in 1, 2 and 4-oz. sizes.

ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED.

Highest Awards at all Universal Expositions, including Four Grand Prizes.

Shipkoff & Co., Kazanlik, Bulgaria.

BRANCH OFFICE IN SOFIA.

Model Steam Factories in Kazanlik, Kalofer, Kerlovo and Rahmenlari, London Depot—

G. P. & J. BAKER, LTD., 5 Giltspur St., Newgate St., E.C. 1.

THE LINE with the QUICK REPEATS! "Lion Brand" PINE BATH SALT

per 3d. Packet.

Best Wholesale
Terms—

Gross Lots	Per Gross	Less %
1	22/6	2 1/2
2	22/6	5
5	22/6	10
20	22/6	15

1 Gross Lots and over,
Carriage Paid.



WM. FOX & SONS
Wholesale Botanical Druggists, SHEFFIELD

Where Quality Reigns Supreme

OUR WEEKLY MESSAGE.

Repetition business is the life blood of trade.

Throughout the past months of trade depression we have persistently received "repeat" orders for DE LUZY lines, and have hardly a firm on our books that has not "bought again."

If you stock DE LUZY its excellence will secure for you the same profitable repetition business.

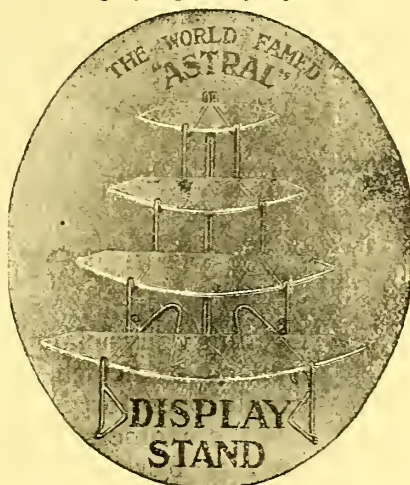
Remarkable Success of "ASTRAL" DISPLAY STANDS.

"The secret of paying displays."

Daily we open new accounts for them; daily we receive repeat orders from Chemists who are satisfied with their investment.

■

**COLLAPSIBLE
OXYDISED COPPER
STANDS COMPLETE
WITH EXACT-FITTING
PLATE GLASS
SHELVES.**



		each
No. 1.	Height 8 in., 3 shelves, 9 in. × 3 in., 11 in. × 3½ in., 13 in. × 4 in.	14/0
No. 2.	Height 12 in., 3 shelves, 9 in. × 3 in., 11 in. × 3½ in., 13 in. × 4 in.	16/6
No. 3.	Height 19 in., 4 shelves, 9 in. × 3 in., 11 in. × 3½ in., 13 in. × 4 in., 16 in. × 4½ in.	26/0
No. 4.	Height 25 in., 4 shelves, 9 in. × 3 in., 11 in. × 3½ in., 13 in. × 4 in., 16 in. × 4½ in.	28/6

CARRIAGE EXTRA.

OUR LEADING LINE.

POUDRE DE LUZY

WHY NOT MAKE IT YOURS?

10½d. 1/9 3/6

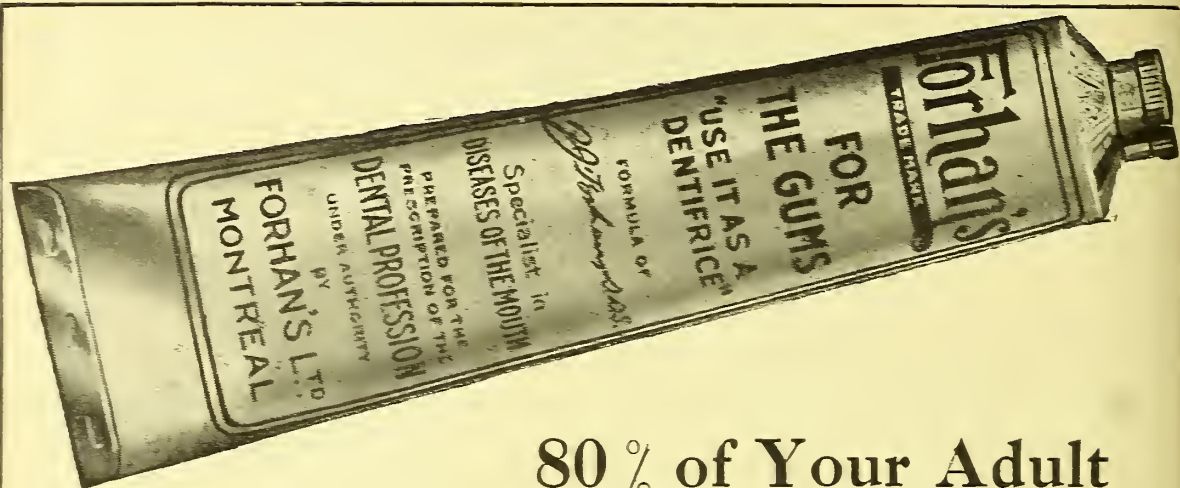
Retail less 33⅓%

BONUS TERMS BETTER.

Write for Sample and Tariff.



W. H. CALNAN & CO. LTD.
30-32 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. E.C.4.



80 % of Your Adult Customers Need Forhan's

Leading physicians have proved that Pyorrhea is a serious menace to health, as well as to the teeth. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea. Eighty per cent. of your adult customers, therefore, should use a preventative dentifrice, such as Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums, originated by R. J. Forhan, D.D.S. for use in Pyorrhea cases, not only cleans and polishes the teeth, but keeps the gums firm and healthy. It will check the progress of Pyorrhea, if used in time and used consistently.

You will find Forhan's For the Gums widely and consistently advertised in leading magazines and newspapers. As a chemist you will find it profitable to stock and sell Forhan's. Write to-day for prices and full trade information.

Thos. Christy & Co.,
4-12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.4

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS

OPEN UNTIL JUNE 30, 1921

Special Bonus Offer

ON THE

“ERASMIC” Shaving Stick

With each order of 3 dozen and upwards
we will supply 13 Sticks to the dozen.

Wholesale Price.

3 doz. Shaving Sticks	
at 9/6	£1-8-6
Less 5% discount ...	1-5
	<u>£1-7-1</u>

Retail Price.

3 doz. Shaving Sticks	
at 15/-	£2-5-0
¼ doz. ditto, bonus ...	3-9
	<u>£2-8-9</u>

PROFIT 80%

“ERASMIC,” Perfumers, WARRINGTON.*

DEARBORN

LIMITED

37 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

Toilet Specialities.

	Price per doz. to Retailer.	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP - A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM - For the lips.	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY - For wrinkles.	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE of ORANGE - A dressing cream.	22/6	2/6
BLOSSOM - A hair tonic.	22/6	2/6
BORANIUM - For a face lotion.	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE - For a face tint.	22/6	2/6
COLLIANDUM - A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
PERGOL - A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
STALLAX - For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE - For clearing the skin.	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL - A depilatory.	36/-	4/-
MENNALINE - For the eyelashes.	36/-	4/-
MERCOLIZED WAX - A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL - For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
BARSYDE - Dandruff eradicator.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE - For grey or faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL - To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
BICROLIUM - For whitening the hands.	22/6	2/6
HARAPOSA - Nut oil shampoo.	22/6	2/6

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

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DEARBORN, Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.

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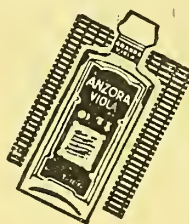
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DEARBORN, Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.



More Men buy Anzora

every day. Sales continue to mount rapidly. Anzora is not tried and dropped. Every new user becomes a regular user. If you send us a small order to-day you will soon send a large one.

We advertise consistently and help you in every way.

Anzora Cream for greasy scalps.
Anzora Viola for dry scalps.

Obtainable from all Wholesalers.

Trade Terms:

12/- doz....retailed at 18/-
20/- " " 30/-

Two more quick-selling lines!

ANZORA BETA-NAPHTHOL SOAP (powdered) for shampooing.

ANZORA VANISHING CREAM.

Trade Terms:

12/- per doz. jars
Retailed at 18/-
20/- per doz. jars
Retailed at 30/-



Masters the Hair

Anzora Perfumery Co., Ltd., Willesden Lane, N.W. 6

"Jackel's Cream"

(without Grease)
for THE HAIR

Sold everywhere
Established 1883.



"Jackel's Cream" fixes the hair in any desired position; is unexcelled as a dressing and does not soil the headware. It removes Scurf and Dandruff, keeps the scalp healthy, and promotes the natural growth of the hair while maintaining its softness and brilliancy.

Prices for Wholesale and Export Houses on application.

Jackel et Cie (of Paris)
Ltd..

Sauchiehall Street
GLASGOW.

CRYSTALLISED
1/9 CREAM 2/6

Trade Mark attached to each
bottle.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP

Our initial announcement (February 26th) has kept our works going steadily, but there are still many Pharmacists who have not yet taken advantage of our offer or realised what an excellent sideline is represented herein. The quality is *pharmaceutical*—detergent properties such as to arouse enthusiasm for the wash-tub, and price

**6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
2 lb.**

Case FREE CARRIAGE PAID
on 1-cwt. lots (England & Wales)
or 2-cwt. lots (Ireland & Scotland)
5 % allowed on 3-cwt. lots

Bars approximately 40 to the cwt.
Showcards supplied offering retail
at 1/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ bar, or 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the single lb.

CAN NOW ALSO BE HAD IN DOUBLETS

Retail
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Dozen
4/4

GROSS CASE
49/6
Carr. paid England & Wales

3 Case Lots
5 % 1 Mo.
Carr. paid Great Britain

Sample sent on application.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LTD

Liverpool

New York

London

The Line of Least Resistance

is oft-times the nearest road to H———! Well, it all depends which way you are going, but it is astonishing how often this argument is used by chemists when asked why they do not push their own specialities. They say they have no time to stand and talk with their customers; notwithstanding the fact that many articles they hand out do not pay for the room they take up in the shop. Often times he could sell a preparation of his own, equally as good, showing a sound profit, but he has never taken the trouble to put one up. "No time," he says. Quite so, but why not let us pack that article for you, keep it well to the front, push it for all it is worth, and so keep down that patent account which has become a nightmare to many chemists?

We are actual manufacturers of Granular preparations. Send us your inquiries for Citrate of Magnesia, Saline, and Health Salts, in tins. Special quotations to large buyers.

ROBERT BLACKIE,

Telephone:
HOP 2415.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEM ST.

Shen Works, Tower Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1.

Telegram:
"Ushenspuna,
London."

THE
ORIGINAL

USUAL
WHOLESALE,
OR

SECKER, ROBB & CO.

Cromwell House,
SURREY STREET, W.C. 2.

Telegrams: "Tinophiz, London."
Telephone: Central 2420.



**All CHEMISTS and
DRUGGISTS**

will find it worth while to stock



Rowlands' Macassar Oil

being on the P.A.T.A. List, cannot be sold under the advertised prices, viz.: 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 per bottle (Red or Golden), and therefore shows a fair margin of profit to the Retail Trade.

A. ROWLAND & SON
112 Guilford St., LONDON, W.C.1
(Late of 67 Hatton Garden).

REDUCED PRICES.

Toilet and Medicinal Preparations packed
in Collapsible Tubes.



TOILET PREPARATIONS.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cold Cream	2/8	4/-	5/9 doz.
Glycerine & Honey Jelly... ..	2/10	4/4	6/2 "
Oatmeal Cream	3/1	5/-	7/- "
Shaving Cream	—	9/-	— "
Toilet Lanoline	2/8	4/-	5/9 "
Solid Brilliantine	2/10	4/4	6/2 "
Vanishing Cream... ..	2/8	4/-	5/9 "

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Blue Ointment	5/2	8/9	15/9 doz.
Boracic "	2/10	4/4	6/2 "
Calomel "	4/10	8/-	14/- "
Capsicum "	3/2	4/10	7/- "
Sulphur "	4/-	6/2	10/6 "
Zinc "	3/10	5/6	9/3 "
Borated Petroleum Jelly	3/2	4/10	7/- "
Capsicum " "	3/4	5/-	7/8 "
Carbolized " "	3/2	4/10	7/- "

Customer's name FREE on 3 dozen of any one preparation.

BONUS.—With an order for 2 gross assorted Preparations, we will give
a bonus of 1 dozen 1-oz. tubes of any Toilet Preparation.

Telephone :
HOP 4170
(2 lines).

WILLIAM TOOGOOD LTD.
77, SOUTHWARK ST.
LONDON, S.E.1.

Telegrams :
"TOOGOOD,
BOROH,
LONDON."



Every box of Poudre Nildé now contains a Puff of Pre-War Quality

Here is an added stimulus to demand. In future, the phrase "Every box contains a puff" will mean a puff of the highest quality, which we are now including in every box of Poudre Nildé. War conditions compelled us to substitute an article somewhat below the high standard we desired.

When existing stocks are cleared, the return to pre-war quality will be widely advertised to the public.

POUDRE NILDÉ

in the sifter box

Shows you 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on selling price.

If you are *au fait* with your customers' needs you will not hesitate to stock it regularly. Not only is it a line which "turns over" rapidly and at a good profit, but it gives your customer 100% satisfaction—*always*, and therefore builds up goodwill, and makes for the expansion which is based on recommendation.

Minimum Selling Prices:

ROUGE INVISIBLE NILDÉ

in the sifter box.

Small size	-	-	-	1/6
In leather case	-	-	-	5/6

Tints: Brune & Blonde.

SAVON NILDÉ

The Creamy Lather Soap.

The striking and artistic carton in which Savon Nildé is packed, encourages the initial sale—the *superfine quality* of the soap ensures repeat orders.

Minimum selling price, 1/3 per cake, shows you 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % profit through your wholesaler.

POUDRE NILDÉ

in the sifter box.

Handbag size	-	-	-	1/-
Medium size	-	-	-	2/-
Large size	-	-	-	3/6
Leather or fancy silk vanity cases, with mirror, small size	-	-	-	5/-
Medium size	-	-	-	7/6
Large size	-	-	-	10/-

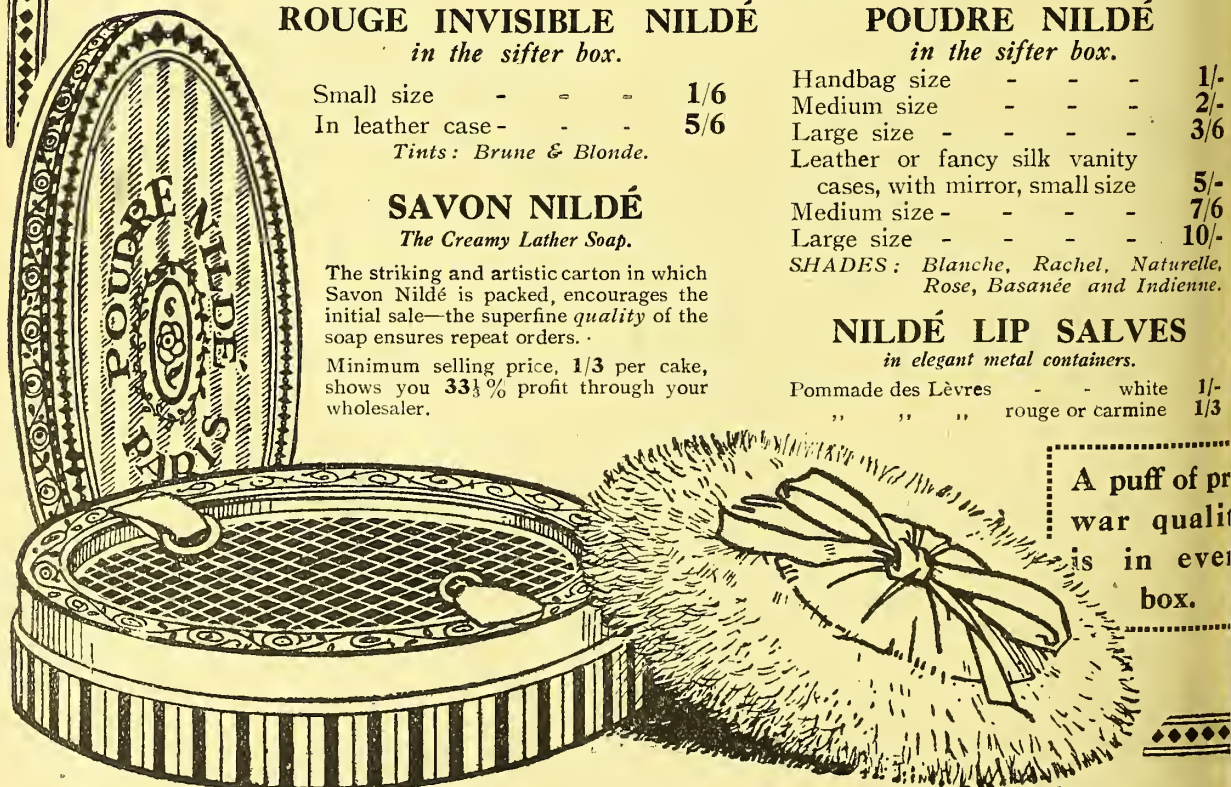
SHADES: *Blanche, Rachel, Naturelle, Rose, Basanée and Indienne.*

NILDÉ LIP SALVES

in elegant metal containers.

Pommade des Lèvres	-	-	white	1/-
"	"	"	rouge or carmine	1/3

A puff of pre-war quality is in every box.



The Goodwill

an integrity of the Parisian House of Nildé has been established through a long period of honourable intercourse with the British Public.

CRÈME DE BEAUTÉ NILDÉ

Shows you 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on selling price.

Crème de Beauté Nildé, the perfect face cream, is a characteristic example of Nildé products which your customers will appreciate as a permanent addition to the necessities of the Toilet. Its inviting appearance, together with the appeal of the name behind it, will make an easy initial sale, and after that the product recommends itself. It becomes merely a matter of meeting demand.

Recollect also that the proprietors of Nildé preparations are continually stimulating this demand by an output of attractive sales-bringing publicity, thus keeping the name Nildé perennially fresh in the public mind—a constant reminder to those who are already customers, an inducement to those who are not—to make a trial purchase.

MINIMUM SELLING PRICE ... 2/-; LARGE ... 3/-

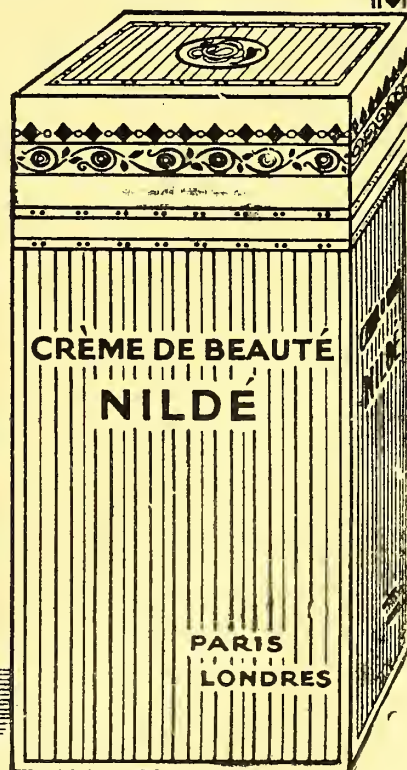
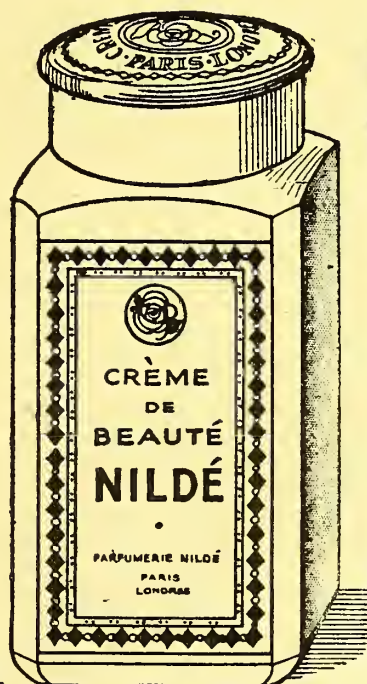
In two Shades: Blanche and Naturelle.

**ORDER THROUGH
YOUR WHOLESALE
HOUSE.**

**NILDÉ,
Paris**

*British and
Colonial Agents:*

**8 BLENHEIM ST.,
LONDON, W.1.**



Telephone No.: 5 Axminster.

Telegrams: "Coate Axminster."

COATE & CO'S.

SUPER BRITISH TOOTH BRUSHES

A GOOD 1/- LINE. 3 row, 8/- per doz. Children's size...7/-, 8/-, 9/-, 10/-, 12/- per doz.
 4 row ... 10/- 12/- 14/- per doz. 3 row, No. 1 Quality ... 16/- per doz.
 Good reliable qualities, assorted shapes. 4 row, No. 1 " ... 20/- per doz.
 4 row High-class Tooth Brushes of Assorted shapes and hardnesses, or can be
 superior quality and finish had to No. as per LIST.
 Exceptionally good value ... 16/- per doz. Perforating 3 and 4 row 1/- per doz. extra
 Assorted hardness. " Children's 6d. extra.

Refilling Hair and Cloth Brushes made a Speciality.

All Goods Stamped CUSTOMER'S NAME & ADDRESS.

TERMS: 5 % cash, 28 days; 5-gross lots, 5 % and 5 % cash 28 days.

All Brushes manufactured by us are Hand-drawn. Cemented Backs. Every Brush Guaranteed.

The LONDON BRUSH WORKS, AXMINSTER, Devonshire

COMPETITIVE PRICES FOR ROUGE PADS IN

Cotton Fleece, Cotton Plush and
Lambswool.

STOCKED IN FOUR SIZES.

Actual Manufacturers:-

FRANK BUCKLER, LTD.,
Castle Works, Mount Pleasant Rd.,
TOTTENHAM, N. 17.

Increasing Demand for JAPLIN'S Anti-Rheumatic SOAP

Chemists can be supplied with sufficient
quantity packed in artistic boxes, for
window display purposes,
SPECIAL OFFER. on SALE or RETURN

A fee will be allowed to Chemists who
give good display. Full particulars from—

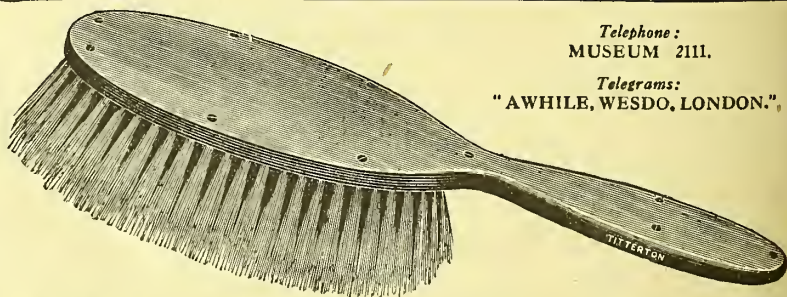
Japlin's Anti-Rheumatic Soap Ltd.,
2 & 4 Tudor Street, London, E.C. 4.

HAIR BRUSHES

NAIL BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
SHAVING BRUSHES.

*Everything in the way
of Brushes.*

TITTERTON & HOWARD LTD., 8-10 GT. TITCHFIELD STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.



Telephone:
MUSEUM 2111.

Telegrams:
"AWHILE, WESDO, LONDON."

BIDWELLS

HAIR BRUSHES

ON SALE
or RETURN



Nice Assortment
Good Value
Favourable Terms

Factories: **AXMINSTER, DEVON.**

A CHALLENGE

by the Manufacturers
of THE FAMOUS

AMAMI NAIL STONES

in the Original Aluminium Box.

THE Proprietors of the Famous AMAMI NAIL STONES offer £5 to any chemist, and a public apology, if it can be proved that any similarly packed product antedates AMAMI.

AMAMI NAIL STONES as all AMAMI products, are absolutely British made, and our factory in London is open to inspection at all times.

P.A.T.A. 1s.; 6/9 per dozen. All wholesalers.
Samples, Bonus Terms. £100 Window Dressing Competition.



Please write to

**PRICHARD &
CONSTANCE**

(Wholesale), Ltd.

469 Holloway Road,
LONDON, N. 7

**CARRIAGE PAID
ANY AMOUNT—ANYWHERE.**

Brillantines, Hair Creams,
Bay Rhums, Vanishing
Creams, Glycerine and
Cucumber, etc. etc.

French Face Powders, Soaps, etc. Puffs,
Manicure Requisites, Tooth Brushes, etc.

**A NEW LINE!
Crystal Brillantine**

Beautifully packed in 3-oz. bottles, fitted
with Sprinklers, Transparent Labels.

9/6 per doz.

Produced in **SIX Elegant Colours.**

THE ABBEY COMPANY, Ltd.
4 Clerkenwell Green, E.C. 1.

Telephone No.:
Central 9693.

Telegrams:
"Abbefumery, Smith, London."

FOR
HIGH CLASS
Synthetic
OTTO of ROSE
ARTIFICIAL VIOLET & LILAC
at prices which *DEFY* Competition.
* write to the *
ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS.
ABDUL ISHMAL HAMIRA & Co. Limited
24, WHITE'S ROW, COMMERCIAL ST.
LONDON E.C.1. ENGLAND.

Samples and quotations on receipt of post card.
|| BRITISH AND COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES ||
|| AND BUYING AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ||

PUSHFUL CHEMISTS

Who are desirous of making a

PROFIT of 48 PER CENT.

on a quick-selling proprietary article are invited to
write to—

The SPA TOILET CO.

(Branch of the County
Chemical Co.)

LEAMINGTON SPA

FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

We select one Chemist for one town or district of
large town. Write us **TO-DAY.**

What Mr. Horatio Bottomley
— THINKS OF —
ALKIA SALTRATES THE BEST OF ALL SALINES
for Liver, Kidney, or Rheu-
matic Disorders, Etc., Etc.
— AND —
REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

THE BATH PREPARATION PAR EXCELLENCE, cures Corns, and all Foot Troubles permanently, stops rheumatic or other aches and pains within ten minutes.

[Note:—It gives us very great pleasure to announce that the fearless and outspoken editor of "John Bull," whose readiness to praise anything good is only equalled by his promptness in condemning anything bad, has joined the long list of prominent men and women who have used our preparations with results so gratifying that they are only too glad to acknowledge the great benefits derived—SALTRATES, LTD.]

JOHN BULL

TELEPHONE CERRARD 9637.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS 4638

"HEROICALLY, LONDON."

The Manager,
The Saltrates Co., Ltd.,
214, Gt. Portland Street, W.

EDITORIAL OFFICES,

95, LONG ACRE,

LONDON, W.C.

Dear Sir :-

Now that all German Spas are taboo, may I congratulate you on your Alkia Saltrates and Reudel Bath Saltrates, which to my mind (and body) beat Carlsbad into a cocked hat.

In future, with your help, I shall certainly support Home Industries by taking my cure on the spot.

Yours faithfully,

Horatio Bottomley

What is Alkia Saltrates ?

Dissolved in plain water it gives you an exact reproduction of the essential medicinal constituents found in famous Spa waters.

The dose. Less than half of what you have been accustomed to take of ordinary salines.

The taste is pleasant, children cry for it. It makes a sparkling effervescent draught.

The effects. Stimulates the liver, flushes the kidneys, purifies the blood, corrects hyperacidity and other stomach disorders, and eliminates all uric acid or any other impurities from the entire system. Best of all anti-rheumatic agents. Guaranteed free from any depressing or other bad after effects.

The price. Only 3/3 a large bottle. Enough to last the whole family for weeks.



What is Reudel Bath Saltrates ?

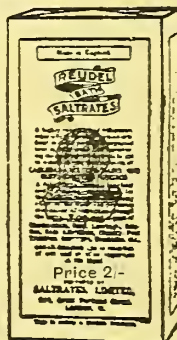
Dissolve this in plain hot water and you will have an exact reproduction of the highly medicated and oxygenated curative bathing waters found at celebrated Continental and other springs and spas.

The effects.—Softens and brings corns right out, root and all, so there is nothing left to sprout a new corn again, as when you merely cut the top off or burn it off with caustic liquids or plasters.

A Saltrated Bath will stop any rheumatic or other aches and pains in muscles or joints within ten minutes. Also its strongly antiseptic and healing qualities will cure bad skin affections quickly and permanently.

The Price.—2/- and 3/3 (double size). Only a handful of the concentrated compound is required for a full bath, or a table-spoonful for a strong foot bath.

The above preparations can be obtained from any chemist. Complete satisfaction is guaranteed every user, or MONEY BACK IN FULL IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT QUESTION. Saltrates, Ltd., 214, Gt. Portland St., London, W.1.



TESTIMONY THAT MUST CONVINCE

Can anyone imagine Mr. **BOTTOMLEY** giving our products his unqualified endorsement—as shown on opposite page—unless convinced beyond doubt that they are absolutely the best obtainable!

NO WONDER every sale always means a satisfied customer! He thenceforth becomes a regular purchaser of our lines whenever anything of the kind happens to be needed. Our customer requires no persuasion after he has once given our preparations a trial. He then knows they are just what he wants and is interested in no others. In other words—after you make the first sale our goods go on selling themselves.

ALKIA SALTRATES.

A widely advertised product, which represents the maximum of possible efficiency in a saline, and the best value obtainable for the money. Being highly concentrated, exceptionally small doses are sufficient, and there is no trace of any salty or other unpleasant taste.

Protected on P.A.T.A. at the full face value of 3/3 a large bottle.

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES.

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath or for general toilet purposes.

Especially recommended in cases of foot trouble, or rheumatic pains, stiffness, etc. Now being extensively advertised.

Protected on P.A.T.A. at the full face value of 2/- and 3/3 (double size).

are as near perfection in their respective fields as it is humanly possible to get them, regardless of cost or selling price.

YOU CAN STOCK THESE RAPIDLY MOVING LINES ON GUARANTEED SALE TERMS.

Large paid in United Kingdom on orders for three dozen, which may be assorted.

Some Showcards of strong selling power sent free on request. Display them in your window, and attract extra business from our present extensive advertising campaign.

WE CAN GUARANTEE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF ORDERS FOR ANY QUANTITIES.

fortunate in being able to announce that foresight shown in the laying in of very heavy stocks of supplies in anticipation of the shortage which afterwards developed, still enables us to guarantee full and prompt deliveries to all customers.

SALTRATES LIMITED, 214, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

E. DUNCAN DORING
 can offer for prompt delivery
FINEST QUALITY
BOAT-SHAPED TWO-ENDED FEEDERS

without Fittings, at very favourable prices.

Lettered "THE HYGIENIC FEEDER."

*These are of heavy make and excellent finish. To
 make sure of early delivery, let me have your
 enquiries by return.*

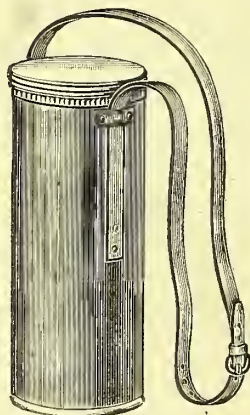
WHOLESALE ONLY.

E. DUNCAN DORING, 7 King Street, Cheapside,
 LONDON, E.C.2.

Telegrams: "Doringlaso, Phone, London."

Telephone: City 4000.

"ELSWAL"
 REC.
 TRADE MARK



VACUUM
FLASK CARRIER

PATENT APPLIED FOR, NO. 14209/21.

THE CHEAPEST, LIGHTEST,
 AND MOST EFFICIENT FLASK
 CARRIER ON THE MARKET.

APPLY FOR PRICES—

EELES, WALKER & CO., LTD.,
 THE CRESCENT, CAMBRIDGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Telephone: No. 5324 CENTRAL.

Telegrams: "ELSWAL BIRMINGHAM"

SILKUM

Restricted transport means more walking and an increased demand for Corn remedies. This window has already sold grosses and grosses of Silkum, and the cards illustrated are only a part of what we send you with an order for a gross or more.

Silkum is one of our most successful lines—a plaster on silk with adhesive discs to hold it in position. Some chemists pay their rent out of Silkum alone, why not YOU?



100% Profit for YOU.

In a 5-gross lot, Silkum costs 45/- per gross or 3³/₄d. per packet. A packet sells for 7¹/₂d. Your profit on this quantity is £11 5s.

1 gross at 48/-

Make a Display NOW !

"Moorland
Pharmacy
Service."

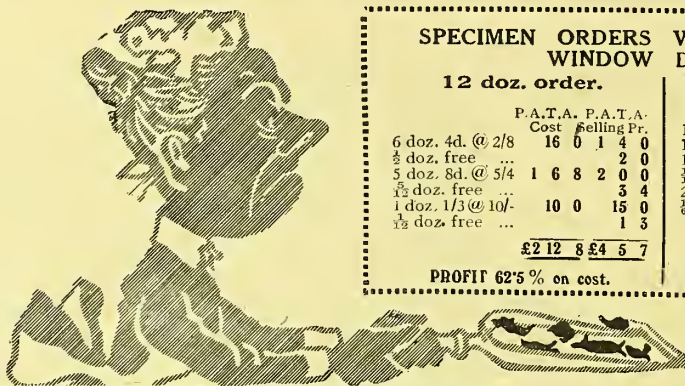
W.B. CARTWRIGHT LTD
RAWDON NEAR LEEDS

Australia.
297-299 CASTLEREAGH ST SYDNEY.
320, FLINDERS LANE, MELBOURNE.



New Zealand.
61, HEREFORD ST. CHRISTCHURCH.
CORNER ALBERT & DURHAM STS AUCKLAND.

"Moorland
Pharmacy
Service."



SPECIMEN ORDERS WITH BONUS FOR WINDOW DISPLAY.

12 doz. order.

	P.A.T.A.	P.A.T.A.
	Cost	Selling Pr.
6 doz. 4d. @ 2/8	16 0	1 4 0
1/2 doz. free		2 0
5 doz. 8d. @ 5/4	1 6 8	2 0 0
1/2 doz. free		3 4
1 doz. 1/3 @ 10/-	10 0	15 0
1/2 doz. free		1 3

£2 12 8 £4 5 7

PROFIT 62.5% on cost.

24 doz. (£5) order.

	P.A.T.A.	P.A.T.A.
	Cost	Selling Pr.
12 doz. 4d. @ 2/8	1 12 0	2 8 0
1 doz. free		4 0
10 doz. 8d. @ 5/4	2 13 4	4 0 0
1/2 doz. free		6 8
2 doz. 1/3 @ 10/-	1 0 0	1 10 0
1/2 doz. free		2 6

Less 5% 5 3

£5 0 1 £8 11 2

PROFIT 71.1% on cost.

HAWLEY'S I.K.



EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB
LIMITED

LONDON

NEW YORK

LIVERPOOL

DISINFECTANTS

OF ALL KINDS.

Disinfecting Fluid,
Co-efficient Disinfecting Fluids,
Carbolic Acid (LIQUID and CRYSTALS),
Cresylic Acid,
Naphthaline,
Lysol, and
Disinfecting Powders.

The "KILLGERM" Co. Ltd.
CLECKHEATON.

Telegrams:
"Disinfect Cleckheaton."

Codes: ABC and Bentley's.

Telephone:
237 Cleckheaton.



HAYWARD'S SHEEP DIPS

Paste, Powder, Fluid

CATTLE MEDICINES
PAINT STICKS for
marking Sheep, Pigs, Cattle, &c.

ALL VETERINARY LINES SUPPLIED

Write for Lists

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD Ltd., LINCOLN

BATTLE'S WEED KILLERS

LIQUID & POWDER.

PACKED UNDER CHEMIST'S OWN NAME

Write for Particulars.

BATTLE, MALTBY & BOWER,
Victoria Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

£75,000,000

LATEST ESTIMATE OF THE RAT COST.

Mr. A. MOORE, of the Vermin Repression Society, speaking in London, "emphasised the necessity of concerted action for the destruction of Rats, and estimated the cost of keeping our Rats to be £75,000,000 per year. He declared there were at least 50,000,000 Rats in the country, and that they were on the increase."

RODINE^{REGD}

THE RAPID RAT REMOVER

WILL HELP TO CUT THIS COST.

It will do it effectively and thoroughly, and at the same time prove worth while to you, as it yields nearly 100%. Every 1/3 tin sold means 7d. put to profit. Start selling now. Put a "RODINE" bill in the window and a small showcard on the counter, and find how it helps.

It pays to push "RODINE." Get it direct from the maker—

HARLEY, Manufacturing Chemist, PERTH, Scotland.



Flycatchers

Modern Suspensory Types.

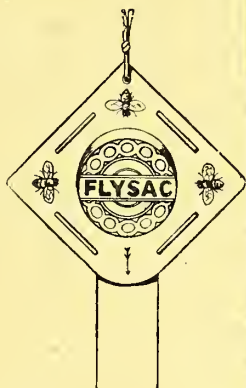
'FLYSAC'

Pleated Tape
(as illustrated).

'VIPER'

Rolled Band.

In two widths
2-in. and 4-in.



From all Wholesalers and the Sole Makers:

KAY BROTHERS Ltd.
STOCKPORT

"CHRISTIAN HERALD"

ONE AGAINST SEVERAL.

To the Advertisement Manager, "Christian Herald."

Dear Sir,—You would perhaps like to know of our experience in advertising **Japlin's Anti-Rheumatic Soap** in the *Christian Herald* with a 3-in. advertisement.

Compared with a small advt. in all Sunday weeklies (excepting three), to our surprise the result from all these was not nearly equal to the one advertisement in the *Christian Herald* at half the cost.

Yours faithfully,
JAPLIN'S ANTI-RHEUMATIC SOAP, LTD.

Over £3,000 for £26.10.0

A Leicester Boot and Shoe Manufacturer writes on January 1, 1921:

Over 6,000 Satisfied Customers from Readers of the "Christian Herald."

"The total business done from our original advertisements in February and March 1920, runs into over £3,000 to date. The original advts. cost £26/10/0."

It pays to advertise in the "Christian Herald."

The circulation is the largest of any religious newspaper in the world, and orders for goods advertised are received from all quarters—from the Shetland Isles to New Zealand.

For Specimen Copy and Rate Card, apply to—

The Advertisement Manager,
6 TUDOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Mosquitoes!

FAMOUS WOMAN EXPLORER'S TRIBUTE TO CUTOLAV MEDICATED SOAP.

The following is an extract from a letter by Mrs. CHARLOTTE CAMERON, O.B.E., F.R.G.S., the famous Explorer and Novelist. Mrs. CAMERON'S 27,000 miles jaunt through unknown Africa is one of many trips to the out-of-the-way places of the earth. Writing of one stage of her present round-the-world trip, she says:—

"Travelling across the hundreds of miles of the Mississippi and Louisiana swamps, viewing the scenery from the Observation Car, I found I was offering a treat to myriads of Mosquitoes. I was bitten in a dozen places through thin silk stockings. It was annoying. I had been similarly troubled on the West Coast of Africa, and on my long jaunt on the Yukon River. I then remembered your cakes of CUTOLAV MEDICATED SOAP, and having applied the lather of this Soap to the numerous bites, had no further annoyance for the remainder of the journey. The inflammation subsided, the Mosquitoes troubled me no more."

Charlotte Cameron

In the light of the above unsolicited comment **you** can honestly recommend CUTOLAV during the Mosquito season. It would be rather a good plan to write to us for a sample and particulars. We shall be happy to oblige.



PRICE'S
BATTERSEA - S.W. II.

"Sheeters!"



TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND

Mineral Water Salts

(Artificial, Effervescent)

Seasonable products of the highest quality, presenting marked advantages over bottled waters. Compact, easy to stock, and in good demand.

'TABLOID' Brand

- Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial
- „ Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial
- „ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial
- „ Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate

Issued in tubes of 25, at 24/- per doz. (subject to usual terms)

'TABLOID' Brand

- Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial

Issued in tubes of 25, at 30/- per doz. (subject to usual terms)

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND


Effervescent Products

'TABLOID' Brand

- Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- In tubes of 20, at 30/- per doz.*
- „ Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
- In tubes of 25, at 30/- per doz.*
- „ Lithium Citrate, Effervescent
- In tubes of 25 and 100, at 15/- and 45/- per doz.*
- „ Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- In tubes of 25, at 30/- per doz.*
- „ Three Bromides, Effervescent
- In tubes of 25, at 36/- per doz.*

(Subject to usual terms)

See B. W. & Co. Price List for full list


**Burroughs
 Wellcome & Co.**
 London



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, B.D.H. (Calcium acetylsalicylate, B.D.H.)

A perfectly white, non-deliquescent powder which readily dissolves in water. On account of the solubility of this salt its action is more rapid than that of acetylsalicylic acid.

We are also manufacturing the undernoted substances for which we shall esteem enquiries:—

Acetannin	Sodium sulphuricinate
Benzonaphthol	Thiosinamine
Guaiacol benzoate	Thymol carbonate
Menthol valerianate	Thymol iodide
Sodium bismuthate	Thymol salicylate
Sodium glycerophosphate	Pyrogallol triacetate
Sodium gynocardate	Resorcinol acetate
Zinc sulphanilate	

22-30, Graham Street, City Road,
LONDON, N.I.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

Subscription Rate. TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single Copy *ad. post free*; *Diary*, *ros. post free*. Postal orders and cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martin's Ltd."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 20s., franco

Il prezzo dell'abbonamento annuo è di 20 sc. franco, e s'intende per un numero settimanale del periodico, ed un esemplare del diario annuale.

Precio de suscripción 20 chelines anuales. Se publica los Sábados. Número suelto 1 chilin. También se remite a los suscritores una vez por año el "Almanaque de Referencia."

Terms for Advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher.

HEAD OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4. Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, L don." Telephone: Central 3617 (three lines).

BRANCH OFFICES: { 49 County Buildings, Old Millgate, MANCHESTER
MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

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Coming Events.

Monday, June 6.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 5 P.M. General meeting.

Society of Chemical Industry, Rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 P.M. The following papers will be read: (1) "Industrial Respirators," by Dr. Leonard Levy; (2) "The Gold and Silver Thread Industry in India," by Professor K. G. Naik. Members will dine at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, W., at 6.15 P.M. Tickets (5s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretary.

Wednesday, June 8.

Aberdeenshire Chemists' Golf Club. Bogey competition, Aberdour.

Thursday, June 9.

East Anglia Federation of Pharmacists, Crown Hotel, Lowestoft, at 3.30 P.M. Quarterly meeting. High tea at 5 P.M.

English and Welsh News.

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections of the "C. & D."

Chemists' Retail Price Lists.

The following are among the alterations in the June issue of the London Chemists' Retail Price List:

Higher.—Lin. tereb., 1s. 2d. 4 oz.; ol. tereb. coml., 2s. 4d. pint; ol. tereb. rect., 5d. oz.; tinct. hydrast., 1s. 6d. oz.

Lower.—Ac. citric., 1s. 9d. 4 oz.; ac. tart., 1s. 2d. 4 oz.; ammon. carb. coml., 4d. 4 oz.; amylum (rice), 1s. 6d. lb.; conf. sennae, 1s. 3d. 4 oz.; cupri sulph. coml., 11d. lb.; ferri et quin. cit., 3s. oz.; ol. eucal., 7d. oz.; pot. sulphurat., 5d. oz.; ung. ac. boric., 3d. oz.; ung. hyd. ammon., 5d. oz.

There are several changes in the prices of tablets, capsules, and specialties; and the alterations among proprietaries have been brought up to date.

The following are among the alterations in the current issue of Philip's "Standard" Retail Price List:

Acaciae pulv., No. 1, 6d. oz., No. 2, 4d. oz.; acet. canthar., 7d. oz.; adeps benz., 3d. oz.; amyl. acet. pur., 6d. oz.; butyl-chloral hyd., 7d. drin.; calc. lact., 8d. oz.; cera flav., 3d. oz.; cupri sulph., 10d. lb.; ferri et quin. cit., 5d. drin.; gelatin., 6d. oz.; lin. terebinth., 3½d. oz.; lin. tereb. acet., 4½d. oz.; lithiae cit., 4½d. drin.; magnes. cit. eff., 3d. oz.; ol. anisi. 7d. oz.; ol. citronell., 3½d. oz.; ol. lavand., 1s. drin.; ol. menth. pip., 6d. drin.; ol. sinapis expres., 2d. oz.; pot. bichrom., 2½d. oz.; rhei opt. pulv., 2s. 1d. oz.; sal prunellae parv., 4d. oz.; sodii acet., 3d. oz.; tab. pot. chlor., 2½d. oz.; tragacanth., 1s. 10d. oz.; ung. acid. boric., 2½d. oz.

Government Waste

The report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Appropriation Account of the receipt and expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions for the year ended March 31, 1920, gives many instances of lamentable waste and incompetency on the part of Government officials. The following example is of interest to the drug-trade. Tenders for the purchase of Chinese wood oil included an offer at 45l. per ton which was refused, and was thereupon increased to 60l. per ton for 100 tons. This was accepted by the officer responsible for the sale, a temporary official of the Ministry, the large increase in the price offered appearing to have raised no suggestion in his mind as to the possible state of market prices at the time. He further proceeded to arrange for the sale of the whole stock on hand, approximately 500 tons, at 58l. per ton to the same purchaser. Subsequently a further 150 tons of the oil was thrown up for disposal, and this quantity also was offered to and accepted by the same purchaser at 58l. per ton. A Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances in which these sales were made, and it was found that the market quotation for Chinese wood oil at the time of the first and second sales was 80l. per ton and at the time of the third sale 99l. per ton. As only 20 tons of the oil sold on the final contract for 150 tons had been delivered it was decided to cancel the balance of 130 tons. The purchaser stated that he was actually buying on behalf of a company with which he was associated, and produced evidence to show that he had already sold, for forward delivery, 90 tons of the oil. The sum of 6,480l. was paid as compensation for cancellation of the contract, being the difference between the contract price of 58l. per ton and the market price, at the time of cancellation, of 130l. per ton on 90 tons of oil. The purchaser stated that he was induced to enter into these transactions by a former temporary official of the Department of Aircraft Production, who appears to have been a director of the company on whose behalf the purchases were made. This former official of the Department introduced the purchaser to the official responsible for the sale. Disciplinary action was taken with this latter officer. Of the balance of oil remaining on hand 90 tons was sold to the company in whose

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interests the previous purchases had been made, at 110l. per ton. On the completion of the resale of the material, covering sanction for the payments of compensation was obtained from the Treasury. While the Ministry can claim to have made a small gain by cancellation of the sale of the undelivered portion, on the whole transaction there was a heavy loss as compared with market quotations.

Birmingham.

The skill displayed by a local doctor's lady dispenser in a recent motor contest in Paris is stated to have won the admiration of all present.

Mr. G. S. Albright (Albright & Wilson, Ltd., manufacturing chemists) recently opened a social club provided by the directors for the benefit of their employees.

The Birmingham chamber of commerce is holding a public meeting of protest against the increased postal charges and the proposed railway reorganisation.

At a meeting of the Hospital Dispensers' Association, held at the Imperial Hotel on May 26, Mr. T. Whitmore Peck in the chair, papers on dispensing problems were read and discussed. It was stated that $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of sodium sulphite per fluid ounce prevents the darkening of ammoniacal sodium salicylate mixtures.

Mr. J. L. Milne, rating surveyor and consulting valuer, declared in a recent speech that shopkeepers would, in his opinion, be on firm ground if they put forward the contention that the serious reduction in the profit-earning capacity of retail premises and the adverse trade outlook had a serious effect upon letting-values.

In Birmingham County Court, on May 26, an application was made that an order, dated April 14, admitting Adolph Hirschfeld as a creditor under the bankruptcy of Philip Keats (*C. & D.*, II., 1920, p. 1440), but postponing the claim until the claims of the other creditors had been settled, be reviewed. After a long argument, the judge granted the application. An order was also granted that a proof of debt by J. T. Davies should be admitted.

Leicester.

Messrs. Goodess & Marshall have entered effective window-displays for one of the competitions now popular (*C. & D.*, May 14, p. 34).

Leicester Pharmacy Cricket Club gained an easy victory over the Thursday Cricket Team on May 26, the scores being 147 for nine wickets and 43 respectively.

Liverpool.

Letters from Harrogate and the remarks of Yorkshiremen in Liverpool show that the Yorkshire articles and illustrations in the *C. & D.* of May 28 are appreciated by "Tykes" generally.

In view of the visit of local pharmacists and their lady friends to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Scarborough, dancing lessons are being taken. This, it is understood, is a close secret!

While there is a lack of concerted action with respect to the retrograde policy of the Post Office as regards telephonic and other charges, some chemists at least have taken direct action by abandoning the telephone.

Empire Day speakers at the Town Hall had much to say as to the desirability of forming a social centre for visitors from overseas. Mr. Edwin Thompson, C.C. (Thompson & Capper, Ltd.), has written a timely letter to the local Press pointing out that the doors of the Overseas Club in Bold Street are never closed.

Manchester.

The date of Professor Einstein's Adamson lecture in the Whitworth Hall of the University has been provisionally fixed as June 9. It is expected that it will be delivered in German.

An "Efficiency Exhibition" was opened in the King's Hall, Belle Vue, on May 31, by Sir William Veno (The Veno Drug Co., Ltd.). Sir William spoke on modern business methods, and the necessity for strenuous application in the struggle for our national business supremacy. It was an exploded idea, he said, that good workmen should not grumble at their tools. Good work could never be done with bad tools, and business Britain should

see to it that she was not outpaced in the race by reason of being handicapped by antiquated methods and equipment. An interesting stand in the exhibition is that of the Veno Company. The centre of attraction in the display is the original (in oils) of the well-known poster displaying Mercury speeding through the lightning and holding aloft a bottle of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. This picture is surrounded by three advertising slogans of the company. On the counters are skillfully arranged pyramids of showcards, which form an excellent object-lesson, showing how simply display material can be manipulated into a striking design.

Scarborough.

As an instance of the slight degree to which the present strike is affecting attendances at conferences, it may be mentioned that at a conference of master printers held here during this week a record attendance of 400 is announced, in place of an expected gathering of 250.

The first country outing in the current season of the Scarborough Junior Pharmacy Club took place on May 25 in glorious weather. The route chosen was to Ayton by motor charabanc, and thence along a picturesque river bank to the noted Forge Valley cottages. Numerous botanical specimens were found, and, judging from a photograph received at the *C. & D.* office, the day was one of great interest and pleasure.

The Scarborough Field Naturalists' Society met on May 27 at the house of a member who has taken considerable interest in a herb garden. This garden was started some weeks ago by Mr. H. M. Hirst, the manager of Messrs. Whitfield's Filey Road pharmacy, with the object of cultivating specimens for the use of students taught by him at the Municipal School, and it gives promise of being a complete success. Mr. E. R. Cross, Ph.C., who is President of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society, described the uses of a large number of medicinal plants in an interesting lecture in the garden.

Sheffield.

More than one recent purchaser of bath-salts is stated to be in receipt of the Government dole.

Mr. George Squire, Ph.C., is well on his way to recovery from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Joint Hospitals Board has decided to reduce the benefits of subscribers. In future 2l. will secure one indoor letter.

Dr. R. B. Greaves, chemist and druggist, formerly principal of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, has recently published a poem entitled "The Broken Journey."

Mr. H. Antcliffe, chemist and druggist, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been elected a Vice-President of the National Poor Law Officers' Association (Incorporated).

Chemists will shortly receive a cheque for half of the deductions made from their accounts during 1920 for the Pharmaceutical Committee's expenses. Payments for Insurance dispensing during the month amount to 1,344l.

At a recent Insurance Committee meeting Mr. J. T. Appleton successfully objected to the payment of an account tendered by a practitioner for medicine supplied after consultation by post. The consultation-fee was also disallowed.

A Sheffield correspondent of "The Medical Press and Circular" for June 1 advocates restrictions on the sale of aspirin, asserting that some women are taking 120 grains daily and 50 per cent. of the female customers at a drug-store in the city make purchases of that drug. A local Press representative subsequently called at several pharmacies to inquire if the facts were as stated. He was everywhere informed that the report is ridiculous, no abnormal sales of aspirin having taken place in Sheffield.

Miscellaneous.

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATIONS.—Mr. S. Smith (Smith's Drug Stores), Dedham, and Mr. E. Tester, Sellindge, have applied to the respective local authorities for licences to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

BUYERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.—At the annual general meeting on May 30 at the Restaurant Frascati, London, Major Wiggington, M.C., a director of Erasmic Co., Ltd., was elected President for the ensuing year. The funds of the Association now amount to 5,000/. It was decided that in future all members should, as a condition of membership, insure their lives for not less than 100/.

WHIST-DRIVE.—The London employees of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. held the last of the series of entertainments organised for the 1920-21 season on May 27 at the Veterans' Club, Holborn, W.C. The proceedings took the form of a whist-drive. About 100 members of the staff of the firm's chief office, with their friends, spent a very enjoyable evening, to which was added the zest of competition for excellent prizes.

FATAL MOTORING ACCIDENT.—While passing through Southsea, on May 29, in a side-car attached to a motorcycle, Mr. H. S. Hewett, brother of Mr. L. E. Hewett, chemist and druggist, Brighton, was thrown out as a result of a sudden swerve. Although first-aid was rendered, Mr. Hewett died before his arrival at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital. Deep sympathy is felt for his widow and his brother, who have received many expressions of condolence. (See p. 53.) At the inquest, the jury, in returning a verdict of "Accidental death," recommended that a tank, erected as a war souvenir near the corner where the accident occurred, be removed.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES ON SALE.—Widespread publicity has been given to a forthcoming disposal of surplus Government stores (ranging from x-ray apparatus to "No. 9" pills) at Shepherd's Bush, London, W. The depot will be opened for the goods to be viewed on June 14: admission is by permit, obtainable from the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society, 19 Berkeley Street, W. 1. It is understood that hospitals will have priority of opportunity for selection, and that ultimately "the general public" will be accepted as purchasers.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' CRICKET MATCHES.—A match played at Streatham, London, S.W., on May 28, between The British Drug Houses' Cricket Club and that of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., resulted in a win for the former by twenty-eight runs, the scores being forty and twelve respectively. For the winners G. A. Frith took six wickets for two runs and E. Sibley three wickets for four runs.—Allenburys defeated Stevenson & Howell in a match played at Nottingham on May 28. Allenburys, the champions, scored 176 for four wickets, and dismissed their opponents for fifty-six.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A CHEMIST.—At Westminster Police Court, London, on May 26, Charles Henry Hayward was again remanded on charges of attempting to murder Mr. A. W. Temple, chemist and druggist, 1 Churton Street, S.W. 1, breaking into his premises, and stealing the sum of 23/. (C. & D., May 21, p. 34). Mr. Temple now gave evidence to the effect that just before 6 A.M. on May 11, while he was in bed, he was awakened by blows on the head. The blows continued for some time, and eventually the intruder said that he wanted money. After the sum mentioned had been handed to him he left, and Mr. Temple called for assistance. A surgeon from Westminster Hospital stated that there were eleven wounds in Mr. Temple's head, and that he had been detained in hospital for ten days.

COCAINE-TRAFFIC CHARGES.—At Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on May 26, Adelina Rosati and Pauline Wright were each sentenced to six months' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of cocaine and offering it for sale.—At West Ham Police Court, on May 31, William R. Letts, seaman, and Thomas McGrath, ship's engineer, were charged with being in unauthorised possession of cocaine. Police evidence was given to the effect that Letts admitted purchasing "six phials and a small bottle" of cocaine for 7/. from "a Jew boy" in Aldgate and selling the bottle to McGrath for 9/. The accused were remanded in order that an analysis of the substance might be made. On the following day they were sentenced respectively to three months' hard labour and

a fine of 10/.; and the cocaine was sent, by the magistrate's order, to a hospital.

FEDERATION OF MEDICAL AND ALLIED SOCIETIES.—The annual dinner of the Federation of Medical and Allied Societies was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, London, W. 1, on May 26. Sir Berkeley Moynihan presided, and among the representatives of thirty-eight societies invited were the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat) and the secretary (Sir William Glyn-Jones). We understand that Mr. P. F. Rowsell, J.P. (Exeter), was also present. The principal speakers were Dr. Addison and Sir Alfred Mond, his successor at the Ministry of Health. Sir Alfred Mond pointed out that he had succeeded to Dr. Addison's responsibilities at a time when economy was compulsory, because there was no money in the national till, but he disagreed with the view that it was economy to save small sums of money which could be employed in preventive organisation. He concluded by saying that he proposed to use any services which the alliance of medical, pharmaceutical, and nursing societies could place at his disposal.

IN THE COURTS.—At Brentford, on May 26, William Stanton, who had been found on the premises of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., Isleworth, in suspicious circumstances (C. & D., May 28, p. 51), was discharged and sent to an infirmary on medical evidence as to the state of his mind.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on May 26, the hearing of the charge against William H. Stoneman, who was alleged to have broken into the warehouse of H. S. Lovell & Co., manufacturing and export chemists, Baden Place, S.E. 1 (C. & D., May 14, p. 35), was continued: a charge of embezzling cheques, value 84l. 8s. 8d., belonging to the firm, was also preferred against the prisoner. A further remand was ordered, bail being allowed.—At Clerkenwell Police Court, on May 30, Robert Jackson, Thomas Anderson, Thomas C. Cole, and Ellen Cole were remanded on a charge of being concerned together in breaking into the shop of Boots, Ltd., at 287 Caledonian Road, N. 1, and stealing a bottle of oil and a pot of beef-extract, value 2s., the property of Messrs. Boots. It appeared from the police evidence that a jeweller's shop next door to the premises was broken into by the accused on the same occasion.—At Grays, on May 27, Charles Craythorne, ship's steward, was fined 441/. for smuggling 50 lb. of saccharin.

Irish News.

Brevities.

* Among the unsuccessful candidates at the election for the Parliament of Northern Ireland was Mr. J. Walsh, Ph.C., Maghera. Mr. Walsh stood in the Sinn Féin interest for the county of Londonderry.

At Castlegore, near Castlederg, an ex-school teacher named Hugh Greer died from strychnine poisoning. At the inquest Robert McCay, Ph.C., Castlederg, said that the deceased had bought strychnine from him for killing rats. A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity" was given.

Rathdrum Guardians have awarded to Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., the contract for medicines at 15½ per cent. discount, and to Fannin & Co., Ltd., the appliances contract at 17½ per cent. Boileau & Boyd's tender for drugs at a discount of 20½ per cent. has been accepted by the Drogheda Guardians, and the same firm has been awarded the contract for appliances.

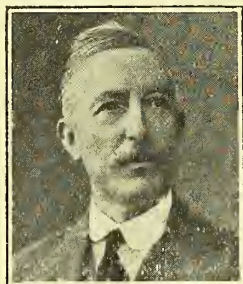
Belfast.

On May 26 a chemist's assistant named Herbert Gillespie, aged thirty, 44 Distillery Street, who had been employed at Dobbins' Pharmacy, North Street, Belfast, was conveyed to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where life was found to be extinct. Death is believed to have been due to poisoning.

The old-established business carried on for many years by William Dobbin & Co., Ltd., at 45 and 47 North Street, Belfast, has been transferred to neighbouring

premises at 65 North Street. The new shop occupies a prominent corner site and has been fitted up with a view to catering for a good-class trade.

Among the members elected to the Northern Parliament of Ireland, on May 28, is Mr. T. W. McMullan (Thomas McMullan & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists and druggists, Victoria Street, Belfast), who was elected for the county of Down. Mr. McMullan is one of the leading commercial members in Belfast, and is a son of the founder of the McMullan firm. He has long been identified with the public life of the city, and is an ex-President of the Ulster Reform Club. He is also prominently identified with the Belfast Chamber of Commerce and the Ulster Unionist Council.



MR. T. W. McMULLAN.

Dublin.

Dr. Holmes Denham, Dublin, has been appointed temporary analyst by the Dublin Board of Guardians. Clones Guardians have appointed Mr. Fagan, Dublin, as analyst.

In the Irish King's Bench, recently, before Mr. Justice Pim, in the case in which Wm. Doig, Mill Street, Belfast, wholesale druggist, is plaintiff, and Martin Ward, Ballina, grocer, is defendant, Mr. S. C. Porter, on behalf of plaintiff, applied for final judgment for the amount due for goods sold and delivered. There was no appearance for defendant, and the Court made the order sought.

Supplying Radium Emanation.

Since April 1914 the Royal Dublin Society has been supplying radium emanation to the medical profession at a nominal price. Recently, the Irish Public Health Council, acting on behalf of the Minister of Health for Ireland, obtained from the Medical Research Council a further supply of radium bromide (412 mgms.) for medical research and treatment in Ireland. By arrangement with the Royal Dublin Society, this supply has been stored at the laboratory of the Society, where the emanation will be taken off. An Irish Radium Committee, comprising nominees of the Irish Public Health Council and of the Royal Dublin Society, has been formed to control the distribution of the emanation in this country for the purposes referred to. The total supply of radium now at the disposal of the Committee amounts to about 360 mgms. of radium element in solution as a bromide salt. This is capable of providing only 160 millicuries of radium emanation twice a week for distribution—a very limited amount for the whole of Ireland. The emanation is taken off on Tuesday and Friday mornings and is then sealed in glass capillary tubes about 2 cm. long and with a diameter of 0.7 mm. The activity of the capillaries is measured, and they are usually ready for distribution about 4 p.m. on the day that the emanation is pumped off. The potency of the emanation is at its highest four hours from pumping off, after which time it gradually diminishes. Radium emanation will be supplied at a nominal charge to members of the medical profession throughout Ireland who satisfy the Committee that they are in a position to use it scientifically for treatment and research, and who undertake to furnish to the Committee, for the information of the Medical Research Council, reports of their investigations and of the results of their treatment. Members of the medical profession who desire to be supplied with emanation should, in the first instance, apply to the chairman, Irish Radium Committee, 33 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, to be placed on the Committee's approved list of applicants, and should sign the necessary undertaking to furnish reports as indicated above.

—Applicants who have been placed on the approved list and who require emanation should apply direct to the Radium Institute, Leinster House, Dublin, stating the number of millicuries required and the number of capillary

tubes in which it is to be contained. For instance, it is not unusual to apply for 24 millicuries in six capillaries, in which case each capillary will contain about 4 millicuries when the emanation is at its maximum activity. The price charged for emanation by the Committee is 6d. per millicurie when used for hospital patients, and 1s. 6d. per millicurie for the treatment of private patients.

The emanation capillary has proved to be by far the most convenient and economical method of distributing radium for therapeutic purposes. Each capillary is in itself a source of radiation and may be used by itself. On the other hand, there may be distributed throughout a malignant growth several capillaries either contained in serum needles, with the object of procuring more uniform radiation, or else used collectively in a metal tube, canula, catheter, or bougie for the treatment of mucous passages or sinuses. They may be placed parallel to each other in a square or oblong metal box and employed for surface application, or they may be placed end to end for linear application.

Scottish News.

Dundee.

The death took place recently of Dr. R. Sinclair, for many years a leading Dundee physician.

It appears from correspondence on the subject that traders who allow outsiders to use their telephone for local calls are expected to charge the call-office rate of 3d. as a minimum.

Mr. Charles Yonng, chemist and druggist, Ann Street, has won three firsts and a championship with a Scotch terrier, Claymore Dundee, and three seconds with Claymore Caustic, in the recent general championship terrier show held in London.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Charles Brown, formerly with Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Liverpool, has joined the representative staff of Sapon Soaps, Ltd., London.

The heat on May 25 forced the corks out of the bottles of saline in a window of a Leith Walk pharmacy. The saline was showered over the whole window space, giving it a "snowed under" appearance.

At the Pharmacy Athletic Club sports (*C. & D.*, May 21, p. 35) a boxing exhibition will be given by two well-known Edinburgh boxers. A feature of the programme, in addition to the two open events, one mile and 120 yards, will be a relay race confined to club members.

Owing to the curtailed train service, the bogey competition of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, which is due to be played over Aberdour course on June 8, has been cancelled, and will be held instead over Torphin course on that date. A motor-bus will be run direct to the course. Applications for seats should be made to the secretary, Mr. J. Finlay, not later than June 7.

As there is no prospect of a suitable train service for the Edinburgh and East of Scotland entrants in the golf competitions (*C. & D.*, May 7, p. 48) to be played at Gleneagles on June 15, a charabanc to seat thirty has been chartered. Applications for seats (return fare 12s.) should be made to Mr. J. Finlay, 205 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, not later than June 8. The proposed time of departure from Edinburgh is 7 A.M.

Fife.

Many chemists are taking advantage of slack time to secure a good holiday; the weather is ideal.

Business remains abnormally quiet, particularly the luxury side of business. A boom in the amateur photographic trade is expected so soon as the industrial trouble is terminated.

Mr. W. Stuvart, F.S.M.C., who has been elected secretary of the newly-formed Kirkcaldy Rotary Club, was previously in business in the district as a chemist and druggist, but now confines himself to sight-testing.

Legal Reports.

Profiteering Act Summons Withdrawn.—At Liverpool Police Court, recently, the hearing of the summons against H. Davison & Son, Ltd., Carpenter's Row, in respect of a transaction in soda crystals (*C. & D.*, May 21, p. 36), was concluded. On the case being called, Mr. H. Roberts, who appeared for the Board of Trade, asked the stipendiary magistrate to allow the summons to be withdrawn. After an argument as to costs, his worship consented to the withdrawal of the summons, with 26*s.* costs to each of the defendants.

Gregory's Powder Cases.—At Walton-le-Dale Petty Sessions, on May 27. Mr. James Louis Naylor, chemist and druggist, 219 Station Road, Bamber Bridge, and Mr. Fred Gartside, chemist and druggist, 190 Station Road, were summoned for selling Gregory's powder not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser. A Liverpool analyst's certificate was put in for the prosecution. Mr. Naylor, giving evidence, said that he did not sell a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Gregory's powder in a year. He made the powder himself, and the public found his preparation more satisfactory than the ordinary kind. The chairman said that the Bench recognised that no attempt had been made to defraud the public, but there had been a technical offence. The summonses would be dismissed on payment of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case.

Proceedings out of Jurisdiction.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on May 31, the case of Hertz v. Rodger was mentioned. Plaintiff, Mr. Jacob Hertz, trading as Hertz & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., proposed to sue Mr. W. B. Rodger, chemical merchant, 76 Virginia Street, Glasgow, for 12*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, balance of account for chemicals supplied. Plaintiff's solicitor read an affidavit in support of an application to be allowed to issue a summons against the defendant, although he was outside the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the balance of convenience was in plaintiff's favour, as, if the case had to be brought in Glasgow, several witnesses would have to travel to Scotland. If the defendant was sued in that Court, he would have to come to town, which would not be as inconvenient as several of the plaintiff's witnesses going to Scotland. Judge Jackson made an order as asked.

Action Against Bankers.—In the King's Bench Division, London, on May 26, Major W. S. Dickason, 195 Lauderdale Mansions, W. 9, recovered 200*l.* damages from Cox & Co., bankers, Charing Cross, W.C. 2, for breach of contract. The circumstances of the case, as outlined by the plaintiff's counsel during a hearing lasting two days, were that the plaintiff's account was closed by the bank at a time when the defendants were indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 3*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The letter informing the plaintiff of that act was posted to him at a wrong address on February 13, 1920. On February 16 the plaintiff cashed with a Mr. Hartnell a cheque for 2*l.* 10*s.*, and when this was presented at the defendants' bank it was dishonoured and returned, marked "All funds remitted." The plaintiff was the inventor and proprietor of a new dentifrice known as "Pearlo," and in January 1920 Mr. Hartnell had agreed with the plaintiff to provide 5,000*l.* as capital with the view of floating a limited company. On the strength of that promise, the plaintiff had taken and furnished offices in the City; but, because of the dishonouring of the cheque, Mr. Hartnell withdrew from the prospective partnership.

Tonic Water for Argentine.—In the King's Bench Division, on May 26, Mr. Justice Bailhache had before him an action brought by Sumner, Permain & Co., Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., against John G. Webb & Co., Ltd., carrying on business at Islington Green, London, the plaintiffs seeking damages for alleged breach of contract on the sale of tonic water for shipment to and sale in the Argentine. Mr. Schiller, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said the parties had had business relations over a number of years. Plaintiffs were sole concessionaires in Argentine for the sale of the defendants' tonic water, and there was no trouble until 1916, when the tonic water arrived badly bottled and in a deplorable

condition. Also it turned out that in the composition of the water defendants had used saccharin instead of sugar, and had put in salicylic acid as a preservative. This was an offence against the Argentine health laws, and the result was that the authorities seized and condemned the shipments, and the plaintiffs were forced to call in such of the water as had been distributed. They were eventually sent back to this country, and as the defendants would not take them back they were sent out to sea and sunk. Plaintiffs contended that the goods were unmerchantable. For the defence, it was said that the goods were perfectly merchantable, and that they were sold under a trade name and without a warranty. With regard to the presence of salicylic acid, defendants said they had always been in the habit of putting this into their tonic water, and that it was quite harmless. His lordship, giving judgment, said the matter fell for decision upon the construction of Section 14 of the Sale of Goods Act. In his opinion Webb's Indian Tonic Water was not a trade name any more than Fiat motor-cars was a trade name. He had come to the conclusion that the goods were not bought or sold under a trade name. They were subject to the implied warranty as to fitness for the purpose for which they were bought, which was sale in Argentine, and whether the goods were sold under a trade name or not they were subject to a warranty of merchantable quality. In his judgment, having regard to the Argentine law regarding the presence of salicylic acid in articles for human consumption, the goods were not of merchantable quality. Therefore there would be judgment for the plaintiffs for a sum of damages which, if not agreed, would be assessed, with costs.

A Chemical Dispute.—In the Mayor's and City of London Court, on May 30, Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C., continued the hearing of a case already reported, in which Mangold Bros., wholesale chemists, 17 Harp Lane, London, E.C., claimed 44*l.* 1*s.* against Mr. G. Tudor Thomas, chemist, trading as G. Tudor Thomas & Co., 157 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, for tartaric acid, camphor flowers, camphor slabs, and other chemicals supplied (see *C. & D.*, April 30, p. 54). Mr. Stanley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Donald for the defendant. The claim was for the balance of account. The two items in dispute were for spirit of ammonia, 37*l.* 10*s.*, and 8*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* for liquor ammonia fortis. The whole amount in dispute was 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Stanley said that after the proceedings were brought the defendant sent back the goods, and they had been put into plaintiffs' store to await the decision of that Court. Complaint had to be made, according to an invoice, within seven days; but, as a matter of fact, no complaint was made for nine days. If care had been taken in emptying the drums there would have been no discolouration. Mr. Louis P. Mangold, one of the plaintiffs, said that he distinctly told the defendant that, as the goods were a job lot and were ex-war stores, he could take no responsibility for them. He sold the spirit of ammonia at 3*s.* per lb., whereas the full value was 5*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The other goods were sold at 4½*d.* per lb., whereas the ordinary market price was 7½*d.* per lb. There could have been no shortage, as the goods were packed in 1-lb. and 2-lb. bottles by one of the leading firms of druggists. If there were rust present, the liquid could easily be syphoned off. Discoloured ammonia would not do for pharmaceutical purposes or in medicine, but had many commercial uses. The goods in question were well corked and sealed. Ammonia would attack the corks of the bottles after a long time. Mr. W. W. Storer, of S. T. Travers & Co., manufacturing chemists, Oxford Street, was called in support of the plaintiffs' case. Mr. Thomas, the defendant, said that the spirit of ammonia, when delivered, was in bottles, the corks of which were rotten. They were black and disintegrated. The liquid ammonia was absolutely useless, and not worth 4*d.* per lb.; 90 per cent. of the dealings with the plaintiff had been in job stuff. If he bought at 3*s.* per lb. and sold at 4*s.* 6*d.*, that was not a high profit in chemists' material. He would not have bought plaintiffs' goods if they had not been cheap. He would not dream of syphoning the ammonia. It would cause asphyxiation. Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C., found for the plaintiffs, with costs.

New Companies and Company News.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROVISIONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 7,500*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of general merchants, oil and colour merchants, chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 3 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

SIDUCOS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 10,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, chemical manufacturers, druggists, drysalters, maker of explosives, dealers in chemicals, acids, nitro-glycerin, dynamite, etc. Solicitors: Slaughter & May, 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.

TIDD, SIDAY & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 20,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of electricians, engineers, telephone and scientific instrument manufacturers, chemists, manufacturers of perfumes, disinfectants, deodorants, and chemical preparations, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. E. Siday. R.O.: 180 Drury Lane, London, W.C.

W. J. LEWIS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 5,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of a pharmacist and dispensing chemist carried on by W. J. Lewis, at 3 Hincley Road, Leicester, as "W. J. Lewis." The first directors are: E. A. A. Fry (managing director), 62 Howard Road, Leicester, and S. J. Farr, 35 Herschell Street, Leicester. R.O.: 3 Hincley Road, Leicester.

ALLINSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 100*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in food (medicinal or otherwise), etc. The first directors are Dr. D. P. Allinson, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., 14 Dorset Square, Baker Street, W.1; P. T. N. Smith, "Elim," Bycullah Road, Enfield, N.; Miss M. E. Tyrer, Cranfield Lodge, Bexley Heath; and H. Wood, Forelands, North Foreland, Broadstairs. R.O.: 210 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London, E.

HILL BROS. (LONDON), LTD., chemical merchants, exporters and importers, 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—The report of Mr. H. E. Burgess, Official Receiver and Liquidator of this company has been issued to the creditors and shareholders (see *C. & D.*, February 26, p. 71). The accounts filed under the liquidation show total liabilities 9,814*l*., of which 6,889*l*. is regarded as unsecured; the assets of 92*l*. are absorbed in the claim of a debenture-holder, and the total deficiency is estimated at 24,491*l*. The report then gives the facts relating to the formation of the company, and referring to the claim against Mr. Crichton of 193*l*., which the company abandoned, the report states that Mr. Crichton's claim arose as follows: At the time of the formation of the company the documents for certain chemicals belonging to them had been deposited, as collateral security, with the firm's bankers with his concurrence, and under the purchase agreement his title to the goodwill was admitted. Later the goods were sold, without his consent, at a price which he considered inadequate, and he claimed as damages his estimate of the value, about 4,200*l*. He did not appear to have pressed this claim, and the Official Receiver and Liquidator is of opinion that his action in seizing the moneys entrusted to him by the company calls for close investigation. Mr. Burgess further remarks that the company's trading operations appear to have been conducted in a reckless and extravagant manner.

THE CURRENCY OF GUERNSEY.—By an "Ordonnance" of the Royal Court of Guernsey, English currency has been adopted in the islands of Guernsey, Sark, Herm, and Jethou as legal tender in substitution for the old Guernsey currency. The only legal currency in these islands is (1) English money (including Bank of England and Treasury notes), and (2) the copper coin issued by the States of Guernsey, together with notes issued by the States and bearing the date March 1, 1921, or a subsequent date.

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Poisonings.

THE following cases of fatal poisoning have been recorded since our last report:

At Leeds, John Peat died from drinking a liquid containing nitric acid while of unsound mind.

At a recent inquest on Fred Parker, a young employee of Mr. Ernest Nash, Ph.C., Queen Street, Barnsley, it was found that the lad died from hydrocyanic-acid poisoning.

At Addison Court Gardens, London, W.14, Mr. Thomas C. Cross, a retired bank manager, committed suicide by drinking a liniment containing belladonna while of unsound mind.

At Ilford, on June 1, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Arthur Tonkin Davey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who, the evidence showed, was found unconscious in his surgery on May 29 and died shortly afterwards. A document was found in the surgery and another in the bedroom, but the contents of these were not disclosed at the inquest. The coroner recorded a verdict of "Coma, following an overdose of morphia acting on a diseased heart."

At Midgham, on May 31, an inquest was held on the body of Mr. Gerald Lewis Little, M.B., Ch.B., whose father, Dr. Charles Little, gave evidence of finding him on May 29 in a semi-conscious condition. It was his opinion that his son, through some uncontrollable impulse, took an injection of morphia, such as he was formerly accustomed to, and, having been two years free from it, his system was unable to tolerate it. "Death from misadventure" was the verdict.

Evidence of arsenical poisoning was adduced at an inquest at Rhyd-ddu, on May 28, on the body of Lieutenant Russell Hughes, who died on May 5. Before death he was seen by Dr. Lloyd Roberts, Carnarvon, who concluded that he suffered from ptomaine poisoning. The stomach had since been examined, and it was stated that 0.205 gr. of arsenic had been found in it. Dr. Roberts said this indicated that the deceased had taken a large dose of arsenic. The inquest was adjourned.

An inquest was held at Darlaston, on May 28, on the body of Lucy Glover, aged 18 months, who, the evidence showed, died as a result of being given a dose of camphorated oil in mistake for olive oil. It appeared that the child's mother had usually obtained the oil from a chemist, but on this occasion it was obtained from a general dealer. Sarah Jane Lloyd, 109 Dorset Road, deposed to selling the oil. The bottle containing camphorated oil was next to that containing olive oil on her shelf, and both were properly labelled. She could not suggest how she came to make the mistake. A medical witness stated that he had made a *post-mortem* examination. In the stomach there was 3iv. or 5v. of greasy fluid, which smelled faintly of camphor. He should say that the child died from heart failure from the effects of an overdose of camphor. Presuming the spoon produced to have been only half filled, the child would have had 120 times more than the official dose. The coroner, in summing up, said that it was for the jury to decide whether it was a naturally careless mistake, or whether Mrs. Lloyd had been criminally negligent. Here were two bottles side by side, similar in size, and the contents the same so far as the eye could see. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure," and at their request the coroner told Mrs. Lloyd to be very careful, as the death of the child was caused by her mistake.

WARM OXYGEN RECOMMENDED IN 1814.—"Dr. Goodwin, so long since as 1788, had ascertained the powerful effect of introducing oxygen gas into the lungs of a person labouring under asphyxia . . . M. Sementini . . . is of opinion that the gas should be introduced into the lungs the moment it is extricated, and while it is yet warm. . . . M. Sementini, by this mode of proceeding, recovered a drowned man in a very short space."—"The London Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Repository," June 1, 1814.

General Medical Council.

THE General Medical Council met again at noon on May 26 and finished its programme, getting through three reports in three-quarters of an hour, making the shortest session on record; the brunt of the business will come up next November.

PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE.

The President brought up the report of the Pharmacopœia Committee, which contained, he said, one or two important points:

The number of copies of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, which were sold by the publishers between November 20, 1920, and May 21, 1921, was 980. The number sold in the year ending May 21, 1921, was therefore 3,106. The total number sold since the date of publication is 39,958. The stock in hand is sufficient to meet the present demand for some time to come.

Numerous communications have been made on behalf of the Committee to the Home Office concerning the Draft Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act. The Secretary of State, finding that many well-founded objections were taken to certain of the proposed Regulations affecting the prescribing and dispensing of potent remedies, agreed to set up a special Committee to consider these. Evidence was furnished by the Pharmacopœia Committee, and by other medical and pharmaceutical bodies, in favour of a modification of the Regulations, in such wise that, while ensuring public safety, they should not unduly fetter the legitimate distribution and use of the remedies in question. The revised Regulations have been published in the "London Gazette" of May 24, 1921, and they appear to give effect to the representations made by the Committee in the public interest.

The report of the Ministry of Health Committee on the "biological" control of certain therapeutic substances which cannot be sufficiently tested by direct chemical means has now been presented to Parliament. The recommendations of the Committee are in general accord with those submitted on behalf of the Council in 1909. They propose the establishment of a Privy Council Committee as controlling authority; the appointment of an advisory committee on which the General Medical Council should be represented; the provision of a central laboratory under the Medical Research Council; and the institution of a system of licensing, inspection, and testing of samples which would ensure to the public that the therapeutic serums and other preparations offered for sale were of the prescribed standard quality. These proposals require legislation before they can become operative. Should they pass into law certain changes in and additions to the text of the Pharmacopœia will become necessary. There will be no difficulty in effecting such alterations, and the Committee will be ready at the proper time to make suitable submissions to the Council on the subject.

The President added that a central laboratory would mean no monopoly of manufacture; it would control, test, and officially stamp samples sent by the manufacturers, and if the example were followed of the United States, where such a laboratory was already in operation, there would be no difficulty.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Dental Education and Examination Committee, brought up by Mr. Hodsdon, will be considered more fully next session, in view of the proposed amendment of the Dentists Act. The recommendation that the preliminary examination and registration of dental students be the same as those for medical students was adopted. Dr. Mackay, in seconding the adoption of the report, pointed out that the Departmental Committee on the Dentists Act had made the same recommendations with regard to dental education as the General Medical Council had done in the case of medical education—that the standard of preliminary education should be equivalent to matriculation, that there should be an additional examination in elementary science, and that the age for registration should be raised.

"CUSTOMER," NOT "CLIENT."—Judge Jackson said, on May 23, in the Mayor's and City of London Court, that he very much objected to people in trade referring to "customers" as "clients."

Association Affairs.

Walthamstow.—The annual meeting of the Walthamstow Pharmaceutical Association was held on May 25, the President (Mr. A. M. Brown) in the chair. The hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. W. E. Gaze) read his annual report, which was considered satisfactory. Mr. S. T. Milbank (Bishop's Stortford) and Mr. S. G. Tydeman, who acted as President and secretary respectively of the East Anglian group of the Local Associations Executive, were elected *ex-officio* members of the Association. After a discussion it was decided to adjourn the meeting until September, for the election of officers and other matters.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Federation.

The fifth annual general meeting of this Federation was held at Cardiff on May 26. The President (Mr. H. M. Lloyd) occupied the chair, and was supported by a large number of delegates. Before the business of the meeting commenced it was agreed to send a letter to the widow and family of the late Mr. Benson Harries (Newport), expressing the sympathy of the members, and also to the widow and family of the late Mr. J. W. Deakin (Northwich). Arising from correspondence read from the Retail Pharmacists' Union, it was decided that Dinneford & Co., Ltd., Scrubb & Co., Ltd., and the Lincoln and Counties Drug Co., Ltd., proprietors of "Dinneford's Magnesia," "Scrubb's Ammonia," and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" respectively, be written to suggesting an interview with the Proprietary Articles Trade Association Propaganda Committee, so that their particular lines may be added to the P.A.T.A. protected list. As the Welsh College of Pharmacy, on June 27, hold their sessional examination for students, and as a request had been made for a member of the Federation to attend during the day, it was decided that the President be asked to undertake this duty. Mr. F. D. Phillips was appointed delegate to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The President read his annual report, and, in concluding his address, appealed for greater unity. The financial statement was then presented by the treasurer (Mr. H. S. Arnold, Cwmavon), which showed a deficit of 5*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* This was due to the expenditure on providing the necessary "dies" for the medals presented to the Welsh College of Pharmacy. The following gentlemen were elected to act as office-bearers for the year 1921-22: *President*, Mr. Francis D. Phillips, J.P. (Haverfordwest); *Vice-Presidents*, Mr. H. S. Arnold (Cwmavon) and Mr. Oswald Davies (Pontypridd); *Treasurer*, Mr. Walters (Burry Port); *Secretary*, Mr. E. Poole, 29 Ladysmith Road, Cardiff. The Advisory Committee to the Welsh College of Pharmacy, consisting of the following, was also elected: Messrs. Francis D. Phillips, J.P., L. Joseph, J.P., H. S. Arnold, T. J. Badgett, H. M. Lloyd, and A. S. Johnson, the secretary, with Mr. A. Hagon as registrar. The newly elected President then took the chair, and the company were afterwards entertained to tea by the Cardiff Association. During the evening a public meeting of pharmacists was arranged, the principal speaker being Mr. G. Davis (Leamington), of the Retail Pharmacists' Union executive. The speaker described the functions of the new union. The Ministry of Health, he said, had now recognised the Union officially. He regarded this as very important, inasmuch as in the future National Health Insurance terms and arrangements would be dealt with by them. Referring to the new Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, several members were concerned as to the possible danger of the sale of poisons being so restricted by law, and expressed the hope that the R.P.U. would carefully safeguard the pharmacist, and in support of this the following resolution was agreed to: "That the R.P.U. make every effort to assist the pharmacists to hold the legal right to retail poisons, they being the only proper qualified persons to do this, and further, if necessary, to bring and promote a 'test case' in support of this claim." It was decided (at the invitation of the Pembrokeshire Association) to hold the next meeting at Tenby in September.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

FINAL arrangements for the smoking concert and other entertainments were made at a recent meeting of the entertainments committee held at the residence of Mr. T. W. Longdin (chairman).

Mr. F. G. Hines will be "on duty" at York, wearing a Conference button, and is prepared to take members over the city. Members can break their journey at York without extra cost, even if they are booked through to Scarborough.

The local secretary (Mr. E. R. Cross) informs us that up to May 28 140 rooms had been booked at the Grand Hotel, and that a few are still left. If any members are too late to obtain their rooms at headquarters, most of the boarding-houses in the town have ample accommodation.

The North-Eastern Railway Company has agreed to open an information Bureau at the Grand Hotel. An official of the company will be in attendance, and will be able to issue tickets, exchange Conference coupons, and give times of arrival and departure of trains. This should prove a great convenience to the members. If the coal strike is over, the Company will run a special train to Bridlington on June 17.

MORE PAPERS.

The secretaries inform us that the following additional papers have been received:

- (1) The Determination of Arsenic in Salvarsan and its Derivatives.
- (2) A Note on Anhydrous Sodium Arsenate B.P.
- (3) The Quantitative Determination of Sodium Arsenate.
- (4) An Examination of Commercial Bismuth Phenate.
- (5) A Note on the Official Method for the Determination of Hydrocyanic Acid.
- (6) The Effect of Varying Conditions upon the Keeping Properties of Ergot.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the list of members of the local Committee:

Chairman, Mr. George Whitfield; *Treasurer*, Mr. Edgar M. Chapman, F.I.C., F.C.S.; *Secretary*, Mr. Edward R. Cross, St. Oswalds, Filey Road, Scarborough.

Members.

Miss Ada M. Hill.	Mr. J. E. Hunt.
Mr. H. R. Allanson.	" H. M. Kelsey.
" A. E. Beckett.	" J. S. Longdin.
" J. E. Brown.	" T. W. Longdin.
" R. C. Brown.	" Wm. Maskew.
" J. W. Chapman.	" G. H. Meadley.
" John Clare.	" W. H. Newton.
Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland, F.C.S.	" A. Oglesby.
Mr. W. R. Eyre.	" E. Parker.
" W. Halmshaw.	" W. Ruff.
" F. G. Hines.	" W. E. Sanderson.
" R. M. Hill.	" A. Scott.
" H. M. Hirst.	" R. J. Simms.
	" W. H. Turner.

Scarborough Pharmacists' Association.

THE Scarborough and North Riding of Yorkshire Association of Pharmacists came into being as a result of a meeting of Scarborough chemists held on November 22, 1897, for the purpose of hearing Sir William (then Mr.) Glyn-Jones expound the aims of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Looking back into the earlier records of pharmacy in Scarborough, it would appear that chemists were few in number, and enjoyed the doubtful blessings of "splendid isolation." In the year 1840 there were only six established, and a story told of two of

them (*C. & D.*, I., 1908, p. 234) is too good to be omitted from this brief record:

They occupied premises within sight of one another, but on opposite sides of the street. A certain amount of jealousy existed, and neither was willing to close at night before his neighbour. Matters reached such a pitch that when the apprentices arrived one morning they found that their respective masters had kept open shops all night.

The Scarborough Chemists' Association, as it was first called, was formed by the efforts of a committee nominated at the meeting to which we have just referred, and consisting of Messrs. Chapman, Clare, Cross, Gilchrist, Longdin, and George Whitfield. It was formally inaugurated on February 15, 1898, and held its first annual dinner—the company numbering sixteen—on April 11, 1899. The list of Presidents is as follows:

1898-1903. John Whitfield, F.C.S.	1910. E. Parker.
1904. H. Chapman.	1911. W. A. Senior.
1905. H. Chapman.	1912. E. M. Chapman.
1906. E. R. Cross.	1913. W. R. Eyre.
1907. T. W. Longdin.	1914. G. H. Meadley.
1908. R. M. Hill.	1915. W. H. Newton.
1909. G. Whitfield.	1916. H. E. Hunt.
	1921. G. Whitfield.

Retail Pharmacists' Union.

Executive Meeting.

A MEETING of the Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive was held on May 25 (*C. & D.*, May 28, p. 82), Mr. J. Keall (vice-chairman) presiding. It was agreed to send a letter of sympathy to the relatives of the late chairman, Mr. J. W. Deakin. Mr. J. Keall was unanimously elected *Chairman*. Mr. T. Hardy was elected by ballot as *Vice-Chairman*, and Mr. F. Hindle, Preston, was co-opted to fill the vacancy in the North-West section. The secretary drew attention to the official publication of the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, and a sub-committee was appointed to take any necessary steps in the matter. The following will act on this committee: Messrs. French, Hague, Melhuish, and Wolff. Consideration of dealing in fire and other insurances, business transfers, valuations, etc., was deferred until the next meeting. The secretary was instructed to make a report on these matters and also to ascertain whether he could make arrangements with a chartered accountant to deal with income-tax difficulties. In response to a letter from the National Drug and Chemical Union it was agreed to receive representatives at the next meeting. Arrangements for visits to local organisations by members of the executive will in every case be made through the executive. A report from the London (Western) Pharmacists' Association on price-cutting of protected articles was referred to the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. Various correspondence included a suggestion from Mr. Harburn, Bishop Auckland, that a fund be established, through the trade Press, to give the R.P.U. a reserve working capital. It was resolved to thank Mr. Harburn and to inform him that the time is not opportune. The Cardiff Pharmacists' Association wrote suggesting that the Excise authorities be asked to allow medicated wines to be sold by pharmacists. The Swinton Pharmacists' Association urged the Union to get in touch with the proprietors of Liquifruta and Nurse Harvey's Mixture. The Hull Chemists' Association suggested a boycott of Liquifruta and stronger action regarding unqualified sellers of poisons, asking the Union also to consider how to conserve the pharmacists' rights to the "known, admitted, and approved" exemption. A complaint was received from the Surrey Association drawing attention to the practice of some wholesale houses in sending German products when formamint and sanatogen are ordered. Suitable replies were given, and it was resolved that the next meeting of the Executive be held on July 27.

THE Burnley Board of Guardians has decided to purchase an x-ray equipment, at a cost of 450/.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

PRODUCTS CORPORATION, LTD.

Sir F. Hall, on May 30, again asked the President of the Board of Trade for information regarding the finances of the Products Corporation, Ltd., but he was informed that the inquiries being made by the Government are not yet completed.

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY.

Mr. Hood asked the Minister of Health, on May 26, whether he has now considered the report of the inspector with regard to the inquiry as to the establishment of laboratories at Langley Court, Beckenham, for the cultivation of germs and for serum, and if he has come to any decision in the matter.

Sir A. Mond replied that the report is under consideration, and he hopes that it will be possible to communicate the decision to the local authority within the next week.

WHITE-LEAD PAINT.

Major Mackenzie Wood, on May 30, asked the First Commissioner of Works, in view of the fact that the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting is one of the items on the Agenda of the Third International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in October, whether any special practice prevails in His Majesty's Office of Works with regard to the use of white-lead compounds in painting; if so, what that practice is; and whether any condition relating to the use of white lead is contained in Government contracts for painting work.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Gilmour (for the First Commissioner of Works): The practice of the Office of Works for the last fourteen years has been to use paints with a non-poisonous zinc base instead of a white-lead base, and all contracts involving painting stipulate that no paint must contain more than 5 per cent. of soluble lead.

POSTCARD POSTAGE.

Mr. Forrest, on May 30, asked the Postmaster-General whether he has taken into consideration, in fixing so early a date for the introduction of the 1½d. postcard rate of postage, the hard position of many small stationers and printers with large stocks of postcards; and whether it is possible to postpone the step for a rather longer period to help these traders in the present difficult times.

Mr. Pease replied that a prospective increase in the rate of postage for inland postcards was announced in the Budget statement of April 1920, and in the White Paper then issued, and it was only deferred because the corresponding foreign rate, which was the same as the inland rate, could not be increased until after the Madrid Congress, which was held last autumn. The postcard traders have already had long notice of the change, and, in view of the necessity for increasing Post Office revenue, further postponement is not justified.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

The debate on the resolutions upon which the Safeguarding of Industries Bill is to be founded was concluded in the House of Commons on May 31. Several of the members referred to the question of the manufacture of fine chemicals in this country. Mr. Myers gave a comparison of the dividends paid by commercial companies before and after the war. Among those mentioned were Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., fine chemical and drug manufacturers, who paid in 1913 a dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax; in 1914, 10 per cent.; in 1915, 15 per cent.; in 1916, 12½ per cent.; in 1917, 10 per cent.; in 1918, 12½ per cent.; and in 1919, 150,000 ordinary shares, at 50s. per share, were issued by that undertaking. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who are engaged in the production of alkalis and other chemicals, had a paid-up capital in 1914 of just over 3,000,000/. In 1918 it was over 9,000,000/., and the dividends during the war averaged 12½ per cent., and bonuses were given in addition. The shares of the

United Alkali Co. on July 30, 1914, were worth 5s. 3d. each, and in 1919 30s. In 1913 the company paid no dividend, and in 1919 they paid 15½ per cent.

Sir P. Lloyd-Greame, the next speaker, referring to Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., said the member will be surprised to know that that company, so far from being in its main business a manufacturer of fine chemicals, is a firm of wholesale druggists who make their money out of selling the fine chemicals manufactured by other people. Neither Brunner, Mond & Co. or the United Alkali Co. are manufacturers of fine chemicals. They are both great manufacturers in the heavy chemical industry in this country, which industry is now well established here, and for this reason in the resolution an explicit distinction is drawn between the fine chemical industry which is not so established and requires to be established and the heavy chemical industry which is well established.

Mr. Wise said that if there is one thing more than another we want in future it is security for the United Kingdom. That security can be obtained only by the protection of certain articles, especially the fine chemicals. He then read as follows from the report made by the "British Mission appointed to visit every chemical factories in the occupied zone engaged in the production of munitions of war in February 1919":

The key to Germany's war production of explosives was the Haber process for the production of ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen. It is significant that large-scale production by this process only began at the end of 1912, and that in the early part of 1914 great pressure was put on the Badische Co. to increase its output.

Proceeding, the member contended that it is essential that the 33½ per cent. duty should be imposed to protect British-made fine chemicals. In his constituency there is a large chemical factory which was established in 1797, and the owners write to say that German competition is so acute that they have had almost to close down and that about three-quarters of their men and women are unemployed. What is worse is the fact that German competition through the exchange enables the Germans to cut out entirely any profit there may be in manufacture. He then read the following extract from a letter received from the firm:

You can take it from me that our greatest competition in the future is going to be German—particularly Merck. They are out to smash Howards—that is the firm in my constituency—if possible. This last week I have received absolutely trustworthy information that Mercks have instructed people over here to cut to get in.

It is essential that we should have manufactures of these chemicals in this country. It is no use spending money on battleships and munitions unless we have the fine chemicals to supplement them. Mr. A. M. Samuel, referring to the need for maintaining the manufacture of optical glass in this country, said he could produce an invoice issued by the German firm at Jena to a British optician which bound the persons who bought the glass not to produce anything from the glass of which the German firm would not approve. It was suggested that the Government should take up the manufacture of optical glass. Other members, quoting from the "Dictionary of British Scientific Instruments" issued by the British Optical Instrument Manufacturers' Association, contended that the industry is in a flourishing condition.

THAT FREE STALL.—I hear that 40/. will have to be paid for decorating the Benevolent Fund Stall at the Chemists' Exhibition in accordance with the general plan of the show. Now, I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, this is wrong. I do not like looking a gift horse in the mouth, but all the enthusiasm and work which have been put in was in response to the first generous offer. The stall will benefit the show because of the advertisement which has been given, and whoever the promoters are they should have stated the conditions of the gift at the beginning. It might have made all the difference. I hear there is no way out, but I am quite convinced that the ladies could have made a dainty show of their stall well within 5/., and I look upon the other 35/. as money lost to a charity.—"The Script."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Council-meeting.

A MEETING of the Council, as newly constituted, was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 31. The proceedings were private. The following is the official report supplied:

The report of the committee on the Draft Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, and the Regulations as amended, were considered. After a long discussion it was resolved:

(1) That a statement of the objections to the Regulations be prepared by the President and circulated to members of both Houses of Parliament.

(2) That the opinion of counsel be obtained on the question of whether, in view of the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, the Regulations are *ultra vires*.

At the adjourned meeting, held on June 1, all the members were present, with the exception of Messrs. Hagon and Young, and the chair was occupied by the President (Mr. E. T. Neathercoat), who was not wearing the gold chain and badge of office. Mr. H. Antcliffe (Sheffield), who was co-opted a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Deakin, took the chair formerly occupied by Mr. Keall, who moved to the vacant one.

WELCOME TO MR. ANTCLIFFE.

The PRESIDENT, in welcoming Mr. Antcliffe in the name of the Council, said that that gentleman was well known to every member. For many years he had taken a very prominent part in local pharmaceutical affairs in Sheffield and, he thought he might also say, throughout Yorkshire and the North of England generally. Mr. Antcliffe brought to the Council's deliberations a very ripe experience of pharmaceutical matters, and represented a phase and section of pharmaceutical service whose interests, they all felt sure, it was the duty of the Council to safeguard. In extending to Mr. Antcliffe a very hearty welcome, he could only express the hope that his attendance at the table would be as profitable to himself as he was sure it would be to the service of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Applause.)

Mr. ANTCLIFFE, who was very cordially received, said he took his seat on the Council with very mixed feelings, seeing that the vacancy he had been called upon to fill had arisen through the death of Mr. Deakin, whose loss was a great grief to him personally, as it was to all the members. He thanked the Council for having co-opted him, and could only assure them that as time advanced, and as he gained experience of the work, he would, he hoped, be found to have fully justified their choice. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.

The next business on the agenda was to elect a President, a Vice-President, and a treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. KEITH said that, before the elections were proceeded with, he desired to offer a suggestion. It was that if the gentleman who might be selected as President or Vice-President did not receive a clear majority of the members voting there should be a second ballot. If there were three candidates for one or other of the vacant positions, the first of whom received eight, the second seven, and the third six votes, the one receiving the lowest number of votes should drop out, and there should be a second ballot with reference to the other two. This method of election was a common one in connection with many public bodies, he added, and he regarded it as a feasible one in the present election.

The retiring PRESIDENT regarded the suggestion as one which the Council would readily accept. It was quite usual for public bodies, where there were three or more candidates for a position, to eliminate the name of the one receiving the smallest number of votes, and allow the two having the largest number of votes to go to a

second ballot. A Member: "The by-laws say, 'By a majority.'")

Mr. KEITH: The by-laws only say, "By ballot."

The SECRETARY: The Charter says that at the first meeting of the Council they shall elect a President, Vice-President, and treasurer.

Mr. ROWSELL: Someone says the by-law provides for a majority.

The SECRETARY: I don't think it says anything about it.

Mr. WHITE: If the Council is unanimous in agreeing to the suggestion, that settles the point.

The SECRETARY: There are elaborate by-laws about the removal of anyone who may be elected to a position, but nothing so elaborate as to the method to be followed in his election.

The PRESIDENT: Apparently there does not appear to be a by-law governing the suggestion made by Mr. Keith, which, as I have said, is one adopted very largely by public authorities. The course which I think will be agreed is that you will eliminate the last man each time and proceed to another ballot.

The suggestion of Mr. Keith was then formally agreed to.

Nineteen copies of a printed list of the names of all members of the Council, arranged in alphabetical order, were then handed round the table. Each member was supposed to put his or her initials before the name of the member he or she wished elected to the position. The secretary afterwards went round and collected these in the ballot-box. Returning to his place at the table, he pulled out the drawer, opened the papers it contained, and read the name marked upon it. Subsequently he announced that there were eighteen votes for Mr. Neathercoat, and that there was one blank paper returned. The announcement was received with loud applause. The secretary then invested Mr. Neathercoat with the President's chain and badge of office.

The PRESIDENT, who was greeted with renewed applause, said: Thank you very much indeed for this renewed expression of your confidence. It is a matter for very great appreciation to me, for I can assure you that of all the positions it has been my lot to hold in public life—and I have held a fair number in my own local area—the one to which you have been good enough to re-elect me for another twelve months is the one that I prize the most. (Applause.) The year we have just finished has been a momentous one for pharmacy; and during the next twelve months the decisions which will be made at this table by the Council will have a very important and a vital bearing upon the future of the pharmaceutical calling in every possible way. I can only say that with your kindly toleration and with your co-operation I will devote myself to the work of the Council with as much energy as I possess; and in thanking you again for the compliment you have paid me, I have to say that I will place myself again at the service of the Council. (Applause.)

VICE-PRESIDENT RE-ELECTED.

The first ballot for the Vice-President resulted as follows: Mr. F. P. Sargeant, 8 votes; Mr. P. F. Rowsell, 6 votes; Mr. A. S. Campkin, 5 votes. The second ballot had the following result: Mr. Sargeant, 10 votes; Mr. Rowsell, 7 votes. Two blank papers were returned.

The VICE-PRESIDENT expressed his thanks to the Council, adding that he would endeavour to merit their confidence.

TREASURER RE-ELECTED.

The ballot for the election of treasurer resulted in Mr. F. E. Bilson being unanimously re-elected.

The TREASURER, in thanking the Council for having elected him a fourth time, assured them that, as in the past, he would do his very best to secure a medium course between extravagance and parsimony. (Applause.)

RE-APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the TREASURER, the officers of the Society were re-appointed as follows: Secretary and registrar, Sir William Glyn-Jones; assistant-secretary, Mr. A. J. Chater; deputy-registrar, Mr. H. Moon; editor, Mr. J. P. Gilmour; curator, Mr. E. M. Holmes; resident secretary in Scotland, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The committees of the Council were elected as follows: *Benevolent Fund and War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund.*—President, Vice-President, treasurer, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. Antcliffe, Currie, Lloyd, and Parry.

Finance.—President, Vice-President, treasurer, Messrs. Guthrie, Hines, Lloyd, Melhuish, and Wolff.

"Journal."—President, Vice-President, Messrs. Campkin, Gifford, Guthrie, Hines, Keall, Keith, Rowsell, Skinner, and Wolff.

Law.—President, Vice-President, Messrs. Antcliffe, Campkin, Currie, Gifford, Hagon, Keall, Keith, and Rowsell.

Establishment.—President, Vice-President, Messrs. Keall, Keith, Melhuish, Skinner, White, and Wolff.

Education.—President, Vice-President, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. Currie, Gifford, Lloyd, Melhuish, Parry, Rowsell, Skinner, White, and Young.

Parliamentary Fund.—President, Vice-President, treasurer, Messrs. Parry, Rowsell, White, and Young, and (representing subscribers) Messrs. C. A. Hill and A. Milne.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Nine persons were elected members of the Society, and sixteen as student associates; one person was restored to the Register and ninety-six to the Society. The registrar reported there had been forty-nine registrations of apprentices as students since last meeting.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The financial statement is summarised as follows:

Receipts since last meeting, including a balance of 5,899l. 9s. 9d., amounted to 8,800l. 11s. 5d., comprising the following items: "Journal" and publications, 1,037l. 8s.; rent, 40l. 5s.; restoration and registration-fees, 116l. 11s.; penalties and costs, 66l. 6s. 8d.; subscriptions, 689l. 17s.; examination-fees, 848l. 10s.; dividends, 98l.; school-fees, 4l. 4s. From this total were deducted bank deposit, 4,500l., and payments ordered at last meeting, 4,726l. 7s. 2d., leaving an adverse balance of 425l. 15s. 9d. The other balances were: Benevolent Fund (current account), 2,217l. 17s. 6d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), 670l. 4s. 3d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, 1,395l. 6s. 6d.; and Orphan Fund, 290l. 18s. 7d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to 4,216l. 19s. 9d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments on account amounting to 635l. 19s. 9d. be approved. It was further recommended that 1,000l. of the balance standing to the credit of the Benevolent Fund current account be placed on deposit, and that the balance of the Benevolent Fund donation account, together with the sale price of "The Elms," be invested in 4 per cent. Funding Loan.

The report was adopted without comment.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of this Committee recommended that grants be made in the case of several applicants for assistance.

Miss BUCHANAN, in submitting a list of special contributions to the Fund, stated that these were very largely being earmarked in connection with the effort now being made throughout the country to increase the amount to the credit of the Fund, and were not to be regarded as being on the level of ordinary donations. The list included the following contributions: Accrington and District Pharmacists' Association (whist-drive), 17l.; Croydon Pharmacists' Association (per H. C. Neve), 25l.; Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association (per H. B. Young), 1l. 1s.; Eueryl, Ltd., 10l. 10s.; Glasgow Pharmacists' Club, 4l. 4s.; Gloucester Pharmacists' Association (per C. K. Gregory), 2l. 2s.; Gloucester Pharmacists' Association (whist-drive), 14l. 8s. 10d.; Great Yarmouth Pharmacists' Association (box), 1l. 10s.; Leeds Chemists' Association (box), 5l. 10s.; Newcastle and District Pharmacists' Association (per W. Kerse), 15s.; Northampton Pharmacists' Association (per R. H. Robinson), 2l. 2s.; H. Robins, Wantage (weighing-machine), 1l. 10s.; R. G. Shaw, Leeds (box), 13s. 6d.; Southend-on-Sea Association of Pharmacists (whist-drive, per S. F. Body), 21l. 4s. 9d.; Walthamstow and District Pharmacists' Association (whist-drive, per W. E. Glaze), 10l. 10s.; Western Pharmacists' Association (whist-drive, per

H. Martin), 31l. 6s. 6d. Miss Buchanan expressed a desire to put something right which had gone wrong—something which was likely to be to the prejudice of the Fund, otherwise she should not have spoken of it. An impression had got abroad that the Committee was to spend 40l. on having a stall at the Chemists' Exhibition. Such a statement without qualification or explanation was likely to damage the prospects of the special effort being the success they all hoped it would be. Her explanation of the exact position was simply this: The promoters of the Chemists' Exhibition gave them a pitch for the stall absolutely free of charge. If this had been let for ordinary trade purposes the price it would have brought would have been 130l. The stall had to be erected and arranged in a way suitable for the sale of work for which it was intended. The firm which had the work of erecting and arranging the stalls in hand gave the Committee an estimate of 50l. for everything that would be required; but when it was represented to them that the stall was to be used for a benevolent purpose they deducted 10l. from the amount of their estimate. The expenditure of 40l. was necessary in order that the stall should be a decent one, and should not disgrace the Society nor the people connected with it. (Hear, hear.)

The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of this Committee was submitted. It contained no recommendations.

Mr. HINES inquired if any statement was to be submitted with reference to the future activities of the Committee.

Mr. PARRY replied that he hoped to be in a position to submit a statement at the next meeting.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

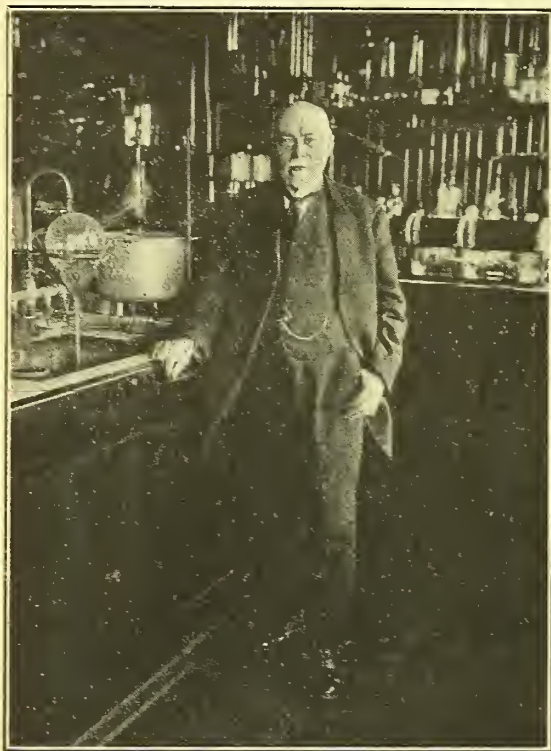
The report of this Committee stated that July 1 had been fixed as the date for the proposed conference of principals and teachers in the recognised schools of pharmacy, commencing at 11 A.M. and resuming after lunch at 3 P.M. On the recommendation of the Executive of the North British Branch, to which reports by Mr. Peck on his visits to various institutions in Scotland which had made application for recognition for Part I. had been submitted, the Committee resolved "That the Technical College, Leith, and the Technical College, Paisley, be approved for the whole of Part I., and that the Academy, Perth, be approved for chemistry and physics only." In view of the large number of entrants at the forthcoming examination in July, the Committee were of opinion that it will be necessary to appoint additional members of the Board of Examiners in England and Wales for the July examinations, and recommended that the following be appointed: H. Berry, Ph.C. (Birmingham); H. B. Lacey, F.L.S. (London); W. H. Lewis, M.A., F.I.C. (Exeter); H. B. Mackie, Ph.C. (Brighton); A. W. Nunn, Ph.C. (Colchester); T. S. Price, D.Sc., F.I.C. (London); A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S. (Leeds); T. E. Wallis, B.Sc., F.I.C. (London). The Committee took into consideration the arrangements to be made for the resumption of the evening scientific meetings of the Society in the autumn, and recommended that a small sub-committee be set up, to consist of the President, Vice-President, chairmen of committees, and Messrs. Melhuish and Skinner, with power to add to their number, and that this sub-committee be empowered to take the necessary steps to arrange a programme for the first session. It was recommended that October 12 be fixed as the date for the examination under the preparatory course scheme (1921), and that the secretary be asked to carry out the arrangements for setting the papers and examining the answers which were adopted last year.

Mr. WHITE, referring to the recommendation that additional examiners be appointed, said that a great amount of fatigue resulted from the work, and there were many members of the former board who could not leave their business for the many consecutive days over which the examination would extend.

The report was adopted; and the gentlemen named in the report were appointed examiners for England and Wales.

Presentation to Dr. F. B. Power

WE have received a detailed account of the presentation, briefly referred to in our last week's issue (p. 77), of



DR. POWER IN HIS LABORATORY.

a gold medal (conferred by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome) to Dr. Frederick B. Power at Washington on May 9, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The proceedings were opened by Dr. David Fairchild, and the address to Dr. Power was read by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and President of the National Academy of Sciences. Mr. Wellcome, although present, was prevented by throat trouble from addressing



the company. The inscription on the medal (one side of which we illustrate) is as follows:

Frederick B. Power, Ph.D., LL.D. In recognition of his distinguished services to science during eighteen and a-half years as Director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London. Presented by the founder, Henry S. Wellcome, 1914.

In the course of the address the chief facts of Dr. Power's career were summarised: These were related in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* at the time when Dr. Power was awarded the Hanbury medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (*C. & D.*, I., 1913, p. 775). One of the anecdotes related by Dr. Walcott, however, was of recent date, and of unusual significance. It appears that the late Lord Moulton, shortly before his death, chided Mr. Wellcome for permitting Dr. Power (who for family reasons had returned to America) to leave Great Britain, for, he remarked, "there was no one in Europe who could fill his place."

Dr. Power, in reply, said that it was just twenty-five years ago this month when he left America for London to undertake the organisation of the chemical research laboratories which Mr. Wellcome desired to establish. The first public announcement of his purpose was made in London on July 21, 1896. Dr. Power concluded an eloquent speech as follows: "I am grateful for the encouragement and inspiration received from him [Mr. Wellcome] on our journey through life, for we have travelled long and far together, but above and beyond all I am grateful for having possessed through so many years so kind, generous, and true a friend. For this latest expression of your kindness, Mr. Wellcome, I beg you to accept my warmest thanks, and I desire also to extend my hearty thanks to Dr. Walcott for having so happily conveyed to me your beautiful gift."

Personalities.

MR. A. E. HOBBS, J.P., Ph.C., Tunbridge Wells, has been appointed Standard Bearer of the Holmesdale Lodge of Freemasons.

MR. W. H. SAUNDERS, chairman of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., has been elected a member of the committee of the Liverpool branch of the Royal Colonial Institute.

MR. K. C. ALLEN, managing director of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. 2, was in Paris on business from May 23 to May 28. Mr. Allen made both journeys by aeroplane, and speaks highly of the saving in time and the increase in comfort obtained by this means.

MR. A. J. ORME, chemist and druggist, general manager and chief pharmacist, Palmeira Stores (Brighton and Hove Supply Association, Ltd.), Hove, was, on May 24, the recipient of a writing-cabinet, presented to him by the staff in recognition of his efforts to improve their welfare.

MR. WILLIAM BRIGGS, O.B.E., J.P., retired chemist and druggist, Lancaster, has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire. At a meeting of the Lancaster town council, on June 1, the Mayor paid tribute to Mr. Briggs's work as his predecessor for six years, and congratulated him on his well-merited honour.

MR. WILLIAM POTTER, chemist and druggist, High Street, Plaistow, London, E. 13, chairman of the West Ham Pharmaceutical Committee, was presented by the West Ham and District Association of Pharmacists with a Brazilian onyx clock at a social gathering of the Association on May 26. Cordial tributes to the varied services of Mr. Potter (who is a past-President of the Association and a member of the West Ham Insurance Committee) were paid by Mr. S. Clifford Jones (President), Mr. C. Andrews Pratt (Vice-President), and other speakers. Mr. Potter, who was received with musical honours, eloquently referred in his reply to the good fellowship existing in the Association.

PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN RADIOLOGY.—Under the title of "The X-Ray and Radium Protection Committee," a body has been formed in London in order to collect data bearing on the effect of irradiation, with particular reference to protection; to carry out special research, if necessary; to act in a consultative and, possibly, advisory capacity; and to publish reports from time to time.

Births.

ALLEN.—At 20 High Road, Kilburn, London, N.W. 6, on May 26, the wife of C. T. Allen, Ph.C., of a daughter.

CLARK.—At 5 Pennard Road, London, W. 12, on May 27, the wife of Stephen F. Clark (Boots, Ltd.), of a daughter Pamela Margaret).

HAYES.—At the Royal Crescent Pharmacy, St. Ann's Road, London, W. 11, on May 5, the wife of J. A. Hayes, of a son.

KEMP.—At 7 Princes Parade, Muswell Hill, London, N. 10, on May 29, the wife of Harry Kemp, M.P.S., of a son.

SLOPER.—At Wimborne Road, Winton, Bournemouth, on May 31, the wife of L. J. Sloper, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BIRD.—McINROY.—At the Church of St. John the Divine, Fairfield, on May 18, Henry Benyon Bird, Beverley, to Isabelle Rennie McInroy, only daughter of Mr. James McInroy, chemist and druggist, 64 Brunswick Road, Liverpool.

GREEN.—CASTLE.—At St. Luke's Church, Tunbridge Wells, on June 1, by licence, George Edward Green, (P.S.), Southborough, to Jessie Dulcibella, daughter of the late Mr. T. T. Castle, Kintore, Southborough.

Silver Wedding.

HEALE.—ADAMS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Clapham Common, London, S.W., on June 2, 1896, by the Rev. Joel P. Tower, Thomas Albert Oakley Heale, chemist and druggist, to Annie, only daughter of Mr. John Adams, 10 St. Luke's Road, Clapham. Present address: 10 London Road, Gloucester.

Deaths.

DINWOODIE.—At Stranraer, on April 29, Mr. John Alexander Dinwoodie, chemist and druggist. Mr. Dinwoodie qualified in 1893.

DUNN.—Recently, Alderman Henry Dunn, J.P., Ph.C., Shipley, Yorkshire. Alderman Dunn, who passed the major examination in 1873, had a long business career in Shipley, and the part of Otley Road in which his shop was situated became known locally as "Dunn's Corner." In 1912 he retired and disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. Whitworth Rimmington. Alderman Dunn rendered valuable service in municipal, political, and Masonic affairs, and was widely known and respected. Sir Michael Sadler (Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University) and many other representatives of public bodies were present at the funeral service, which took place at Shipley Parish Church on May 30. Among the pharmacists who attended were: Mr. J. A. White, chairman of the Bradford District branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union; Mr. W. E. Metcalfe, Ph.C., representing the West Riding County Pharmacists' Association; Mr. L. B. Sutcliffe, Ph.C., Mr. D. S. Priestley, representing the Bradford Pharmacists' Association.

FINDLAY.—At a nursing home in Edinburgh, on May 26, Mr. John Findlay, chemist and druggist, High Street, Fortobello, and Kenmore, Merchiston Park. Mr. Findlay qualified in 1889.

GRAY.—At "Home Knowe," Liberton, on May 26, Mr. Ebenezer Hay Gray, retired chemist and druggist, late of Stockbridge, Edinburgh, aged eighty-four.

HEWETT.—At Southsea, on May 29, suddenly, Mr. H. S. Hewett, elder son of the late Mr. W. H. Hewett, chemist and druggist, and brother of Mr. L. E. Hewett, chemist and druggist (Hewett & Sons, chemists, 52 King's Road and 36 St. George's Road, Brighton), aged forty-two. See p. 43.) Fourteen years ago Mr. Hewett senior acquired the pharmacy of Foster & Else, Brighton, and his two sons were associated with him in the business

and its subsequently added branch until their father's death last year. Mr. H. S. Hewett was one of the finest window-dressers on the South Coast, and, like his late father, was a keen chess-player. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

PARKIN.—Recently, Mr. Joseph Parkin, retired drug-store proprietor, aged seventy. Mr. Parkin, who was in business at Nelson, Lancashire, for over forty years, had of late been living at Morecambe.

PECHEY.—At Maldon, on May 27, following an operation, Mr. Thomas Pollard Pechev, chemist and druggist and dentist, 54 High Street, aged seventy. Mr. Pechev established himself at Maldon nearly thirty years ago, when he purchased the business of the late Mr. Elsey. He was a member of the local board of guardians, and was for several years churchwarden at All Saints. Until three months ago Mr. Pechev held office as secretary of the St. Peter's Lodge of Freemasons; he was also P.P.G.D. Royal Arch and P.P.G.P.S. of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

WALLER.—At his residence, "Croft House," Princess Road, Lostock, on May 29, Mr. William Waller, chairman of Waller & Riley, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, 17 and 19 Bradshawgate, Bolton, and branches, aged seventy-three. Mr. Waller, who was a Lincolnshire man, acquired the business of Mr. Dutton in Bolton, in association with Mr. Riley, thirty years ago, wholesale and manufacturing departments being subsequently added. There are now fourteen establishments owned by Waller & Riley, Ltd., in Bolton and the district. Mr. Waller was at one time President of a local traders' association, but took no further part in public affairs. He had latterly been in failing health.

Wills.

MR. DAVID LEWIS SPRAKE, chemist and druggist, Bryn Tiron, Whalley Road, Accrington, who died on April 7, left estate of the gross value of 5,188*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, with net personality 2,688*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

MR. JOHN AVERILL, J.P., Ph.C., Montrose Villa, Garden Street, Stafford, who died on March 3, left estate of the gross value of 4,334*l.*, with net personality 2,106*l.* Probate has been granted to his sons, George Averill, Rugeley, and Morris Averill, Weeping Cross, Stafford.

MR. JOHN SLADE, chemist and druggist, 36 Bessborough Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, who died on March 17, has left property of the value of 5,979*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, of which 4,296*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* is net personality. The testator leaves everything to his daughter, Ethel Webster Slade, absolutely.

MR. HENRY WILSON PRICE, J.P., Green Mount, Cobham, Surrey, for many years a member of the firm of Price, Gifford & Co., now Price, Hickman & Co., Colonial brokers, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., who died on March 28, left estate of the gross value of 14,372*l.* 19*s.*, of which 10,771*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* is net personality.

MR. EDWARD JOHNSON, 11 Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W., chairman of Bourne, Johnson & Co., Ltd., druggists' sundriesmen, 34-35 Fumival Street, London, E.C., who died on March 16, left estate of the gross value of 6,652*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, with net personality 6,051*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his son, Walter Samuel Johnson, 37 South Croxted Road, Dulwich, S.E.

MR. WILLIAM MACKAY, 7 Burlington Court, Chiswick, W., partner in French & Plucknett, produce brokers, 7 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., who died on March 10, left estate of the gross value of 16,324*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, with net personality 15,428*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Probate of his will, dated December 9, 1910, has been granted to his sisters, Mrs. Flora McDonald and Miss Margaret Macpherson Mackay, to whom, in equal shares, he left the whole of his estate.

THE CALENDAR for 1921 of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians has been issued. It is a neat booklet containing particulars of the Institute, a list of members, and other information. The address of the Institute is Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

Trade Notes.

TYPHOO TIPS TEA.—F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27 & 28 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C. 1, are now agents for Typhoo Tips tea and can supply the tea promptly.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.—Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, are showing at Stand 76 at the Chemists' Exhibition, which opens on June 20 at the Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.

HYGIENIC FEEDERS.—An offer of boat-shaped two-ended feeders is made by E. Duncan Doring, 7 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. 2. Inquiries are invited for wholesale quantities.

MONSIEUR ALFRED GAUSSEN, exporter of crude drugs, herbs, etc., Nîmes, France, has appointed Chas. L. Huisking, Ltd., 74 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. 3, as his sole agents in the United Kingdom.

ENSIGN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Houghtons, Ltd., 88-89 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1, in their advertisement in this issue, enumerate the four special-Ensign cameras and impress readers with the advantages of buying photographic goods collectively.

NESTLÉ'S MILK.—The following reduced retail prices are announced by the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 6 & 8 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3: Sweetened milk, 8d. and 1s. 3½d.; Ideal milk, 6d. and 11½d.; evaporated milk, 10d.

FRENCH CASTOR OIL.—Tucker & Cross, 15 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, can give favourable quotations for French medicinal castor oil of water-white quality. Judging by the sample they send us, the quality this year is exceptionally fine, being almost odourless and tasteless.

ERASMIC SHAVING-STICK.—A special bonus offer is made by the Erasmic Co., Warrington, in an advertisement in this issue. During June each order for three dozen and upwards of Erasmic shaving-sticks is filled at thirteen to the dozen. The effect of this bonus is shown in the announcement.

SYNTHETIC OTTOS.—We have received samples of the synthetic otto of rose and artificial violet which are being advertised in this issue by Abdul Ishmal Hamira & Co., Ltd., 24 White's Row, Commercial Street, London, E. 1. The company specialise in these products, and the samples show that the perfumes offered are true to nature. At the price of the ottos, 5s. per oz., the value is exceptional.

REVLOC LEMONADE.—E. & G. H. Colver, manufacturing chemists, 23 Ryland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, proprietors of the Revloc lemonade-powder, are offering to the trade a new showcard, which should assist greatly the sales of this preparation. The card measures 9½ in. by 14½ in., and is decorated in blue and yellow, with a design incorporating a fountain, sugar canes, a branch of a lemon tree, and a full-size reproduction of a tin of Revloc lemonade.

Gazette.

Bankruptcy Acts.

RECEIVING ORDER.

BROOKS, T. C., 25 and 54 George Street, and 4 Chorlton Street, Manchester, chemist and analyst, trading as R. Cheetham & Co.

Partnership Dissolved.

WATTS, A. G., PUDDIFOOT, W. T., KENWARD, S., and CONGDON, J. W., 122 Petherton Road, Clissold Park, London, N., perfumers and toilet specialists, under the style of the Parkside Manufacturing Co.

UNDER the new Charter of the University of Wales a Board and Faculty of Technology, comprising all the higher branches of commercial training in the colleges and institutions doing post-secondary work of university standard, is to be established.

Trade-marks Applied for.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1921, p. 300.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 18, 1921.)

"RINKILOL"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By Raghu Nath Singha, 29 Myena Road, Bassein, Burma. 413,198.

"BENOIDS"; for medicated pastilles (3). By Smith & Co., 132 Borough High Street, London, S.E. 1. 413,285.

"ALMINOU"; for eachous, etc. (42). By the Chemical Research Co., 77 York Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire. 413,303.

"CRYSTAL"; for powder puffs (48). By the Standard Tablet Co., Ltd., Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, Sussex. 412,377. (Associated.)

"KADEEMA"; for perfumery, etc. (46). By Young & Harrison, 92 Greer Lanes, London, N. 16. 413,237.

"GENATOLE"; for all goods (48). By the Regent Toilet Co., Ltd., 8 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W. 1. 413,288.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," May 25, 1921.)

"COMPRETTE"; for chemicals (1), and for food preservatives, foods, etc. (42). "AMPHIOLE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, 112-122 Sandhoferstrasse, Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany. 411,355/357; 411,354. (Associated.)

"ALIZURONE"; for all goods (1). By the British Alizarine Co., Ltd., Westinghouse Road, Trafford Park, Manchester. 413,504. (Associated.)

"NOXAWL DISINFECTANTS," with word "Nox" and picture of owl surrounded by laurel wreath; for disinfectants (2). By A. J. Dickinson, Ltd., Canal Bank, Trundley's Road, Deptford, London, S.E. 8. 413,061.

"SANOVAL"; for soap (2). By T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., 22 Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford, London, E. 15. 413,737.

"INTRAITS" and "COLLOBIASES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Boulanger-Dausse & Cie., 4 Rue Aubriot, Paris 1Ve, France. 401,084/085.

"KOLARSINE"; for a pharmaceutical preparation (2). By L. Pautanberge, 10 Rue de Constantinople, Paris. 410,726.

"DMESTA" and "DMETYS"; for pharmaceutical products (3). By Les Etablissements Poulenc Frères, 92 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris. 412,227/234. (Associated.)

"THRIXIN" and oval device; for a medicated hair preparation (3). By J. H. Davies, 9 Florence Villas, Feltham, Middlesex. 412,445.

"PAN-PEP"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Priory Court, London Road, Cheltenham. 412,515.

Information Department.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

S/315. Cadinol	B/265. Blade Strop Wet Process Co. (address)
M/16. McDonnagh's anti-shock treatment.	B/285. Dr. Newton's magnetic belts
B/315. Arova hair-destroyer	K/245. Moth-proof bags; makers or agents
P/315. "Perfection" foot support	E/265. "Luxuria" cream
D/305. "Yee" bandage fastener	B/255. Ceresin wax bottles; actual makers
T/315. Cornu Cervi (ust., rass. or pulv.); suppliers	P/26. Senaphane, for hay-fever
H/305. Termanol hair-dye	

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

Bayer's gucose, R/305	Noviod, A/315
Bone rings and shields for snooters, F/315	Nuocoa, E/16
Cachet machines, P/275	Soda fountains, F/245
"Goco" goods, L/255	Sperminum (Poehl), M/16
Haline, A/315	Spton tablets, A/255
Jewellers' rouge, R/285	Suntache dry cleaner, H/245
Lauraline, B/315	Union Jack corn-paste, N/285
Marshall's confectioners' colours, B/255	Veterinary medicine chests, R/235
	Vulcanite bottles, J/215

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

There is little to add

to your letter on the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations. "Whitchall wins," the Pharmaceutical Society loses, and we have one more demonstration of the failure of all that the latter has done to secure for us the consideration due to an educated, not to say a professional, body. The failure may not be entirely chargeable upon the Council. It is arguable that the fault lies with the trade as a whole, that if we had shown less of the commercial and more of the professional spirit the result might have been different, but to this it may be replied that we had really no choice in the matter. To live at all on pure pharmacy under the conditions prevailing in this country is, for the great majority of us, impossible, and for these conditions we are not to blame. Under the guidance of the Society we have done our best to qualify ourselves for such a position as is held by pharmacists abroad, but the reward we had a right to look for has been denied us. The medical profession has barred our way, and still bars it. While doctors dispense we are of little account. This fact has never been so glaringly shown as in the different treatment they and we have received in these Regulations.

Mr. Woolcock,

in noting the reservation with which he signed the Departmental Committee's report, emphasised the inequitableness of this treatment, and took occasion to raise the question of dispensing by doctors as affected by the Regulations. But while welcoming what he said on this point, I cannot regard his attitude to the whole subject as satisfactory. His approval of a prescription as an "additional safeguard" implies that the Poisons Schedule is not, so far as chemists are concerned, a sufficient safeguard, which is a giving-away of our whole case. And if the whole "difference of opinion" between Mr. Woolcock and the other members of the Committee was that the Regulations do not go far enough, his advocacy of our cause might well fail. We have a better claim to exemption from these Regulations than can be founded on any comparison between ourselves and the doctors, a positive claim founded on the Pharmacy Acts which these Regulations in effect ignore.

The Yorkshire Tykes

evidently do not mean to play second fiddle to Liverpool in the way of entertainments for the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Scarborough has an advantage over Liverpool in the beauty of its position and immediate surroundings, and rarely has a more attractive preliminary sketch of the pleasures in store for visitors to the Conference been given than we have in your beautifully illustrated articles of last week. Whithy is not inferior to Scarborough itself in natural beauty, and is more interesting historically, thanks to St. Hilda and the remains of her beautiful abbey, while the coast and country between them are as fine of their kind as anything Yorkshire has to show, and Yorkshire, in spite of its mills (of which this portion of it is free), is still one of the most beautiful counties of England. Last year's great excursion was a little too long, an error that has this year been avoided. May I counsel the ladies to look well to their hats when passing the "Old Peak"?

The Difficulty

of the position we are in with respect to the local associations is strikingly shown by two articles in the May number of "The Script," an editorial arguing that "our Associations as branches of the Society may yet become the means whereby that Society shall become a new and energetic power," is immediately followed by an article by Mr. Humphrey, which concludes with the remark that it is questionable whether the Bloomsbury Square proposals are to be taken seriously, and the assertion that they do not admit of a satisfactory solution of the problem before us. The two writers appear to be diametrically opposed to one another, and though I agree

with a good deal of what is said by both, I doubt whether either has got to the root of the difficulty. It will sound paradoxical to say that the root is the "branch" idea, but I am inclined to think it is true. Mr. Humphrey, if I read him aright, gets over the difficulty, to a great extent, so far as the Retail Pharmacists' Union is concerned, and if his suggestion that the associations should continue on the old basis of membership were accepted, our way might be plain. They cannot, however, so continue if, in the full sense of the term, they are branches of the Society. Here is the real difficulty—to find a way to make them adherents of the Society without destroying their individuality. It should not be an impossible task, but Mr. Neathercoat's scheme stands in the way.

The North London Association

is among the most active, and if the term may be allowed in this connection, the most progressive of our local associations, and it made an unusually good show at its annual meeting on May 12. Especially to be commended is the Ladies' Sewing Guild in help of the Benevolent Fund, the initiation of which by this Association should encourage others to follow suit. Of all the possible indirect ways of raising money for a charitable purpose this is one of the best. All these indirect ways are, I doubt, bad economy, but experience has shown their necessity if money has to be raised. I will not say anything against whist-drives, though they are probably illegal, but one may tire of them and yet pay half-a-crown to attend one rather than give two shillings direct to the Fund and get nothing in return. So queerly are we constituted. The difference between this sort of thing and a sewing guild is twofold—the one is a waste of time that produces nothing, the other is a productive employment of time. There may be an equal amount of pleasure in both, so that honours are easy.

The Laudanum Habit

can, I verily believe, be certainly overcome in one way only, and that is by entirely stopping the supply. It is an heroic remedy, but the danger attending it, supposing it to exist at all, has been greatly exaggerated. I have had a good deal of experience with laudanum-takers, and I never knew anyone broken of the habit except in this way, or anyone suffer permanent injury by being so broken of it. The attempt to leave it off gradually by taking less and less until it can without distress be left off altogether always (so far as my experience goes) breaks down. It follows, I am afraid, that the chemist cannot "help" his customer in any way except by advice. He may, of course, refuse to supply the stuff, but this of itself does not help much if it can be got elsewhere. Still, a conscientious man will feel it his duty when the habit is obviously doing serious harm to its victim. Cases, however, do undoubtedly occur in which laudanum is taken more or less regularly, without positively enslaving the taker or doing him any apparent harm. In such cases there is no moral reason why its supply should be refused. There is, however, reason enough of another kind in the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations, which render the consideration of your correspondent's question unnecessary. We are by them relieved of the problem which troubles him.

Prometheus,

says Mr. Ludovici in his book "Man's Descent from the Gods," so far from having by his gift of fire proved himself man's best friend, would have wrought our ruin by teaching us to destroy the vitamins in our food by the heat employed in cooking, had not Dionysus (otherwise Bacchus) taught us the art of fermenting grapes and barley, which supply the deficiency thus created. Unfortunately for this theory, so pleasing to the generous soul, it is based on two assumptions that are denied by some of our leading scientists—namely, that the amount of heat necessary for cooking destroys vitamins, and that fermented liquors are peculiarly rich in them. The former has indeed been disproved, and the latter is doubtful. Of beer, at any rate, it has been affirmed that though yeast is rich in vitamins, they are destroyed in the process of brewing.

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CHEMICALS FOR TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL PURPOSES

Editorial Articles.

Some Features of the Dentists Bill.

THE Dentists' Bill is again before Parliament, with its provisions substantially unaltered from those which we took occasion to comment upon when it was first introduced (*C. & D.*, January 1, p. 76). That certain undesirable features in the measure should so persist indicates what has been all along surmised, that the bureaucratic element counts for a good deal in the origin and scope of the Bill. In the *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 49, we dealt with the alterations that have been made in Clause 3, and we now propose to deal with other points. The favoured official panacea for social ills—unification of administration—discloses itself especially in two of the clauses, 1 and 16. Under the former clause a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or duly registered chemist and druggist will still be allowed to extract a tooth without committing an offence, "where the case is urgent and no duly qualified medical practitioner or registered dentist is available and the operation is performed without the application of any general or local anæsthetic." Here we see a striking illustration of the workings of the official mind. As a rule the administration of anæsthetics by an incompetent person must be condemned. Only persons having certain qualifications officially rated as adequate are competent; therefore the rule that only qualified persons shall administer both general and local anæsthetics is in no circumstances to be broken. This notwithstanding the fact that for years thousands of dental operators have administered local anæsthetics and taken away the terror which tooth-extraction has inspired from time immemorial. It all reminds us of the pedant in the French play who thought it was all right for a doctor to kill a patient according to rule, for there the matter ended; but if the rule were to be broken, where, he asked, would the consequences end? It strikes us that the interests of the individual patient, his pain and suffering, ought to count for at least as much as consistent adherence to rule. The other point in the Bill to which we wish to refer is that which arises under Clause 16 (3). By this it is laid down that "For the purposes of section six of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, this Act shall be deemed to be an Act passed before the appointed day." And on reference to the Ireland Act we find that by this fictional form of words the effect of the Bill will be to impose upon Ireland a measure dealing with a matter of purely local Irish concern over the heads of a legislative Irish authority set up to manage such concerns without interference by the Imperial Parliament. What will be the fate of the Government of Ireland Act we do not feel competent, and will not attempt, to forecast, but we think that a step of this kind might, at the present moment especially, have unfortunate consequences. The law governing apothecaries and chemists in Ireland has features which are special to itself. Members of these professions have privileges which they prize and to which they naturally cling, and the spectacle of a measure of the Imperial Parliament purporting, as this Bill does, by a legislative sleight of hand, to subject these privileges to be whittled away by orders of a non-Irish Board is not calculated to inspire the confidence of Irish pharmacists in the good faith of the Government. We can see in this step nothing but the attempt to give expression to the official craze for unification of administration. As to the Bill itself, we do not say that some amendment of the law as to dentists is not desirable; a law which

allows a man, however incompetent, to practise dentistry with impunity, but which visits with a penalty anyone who calls himself, unless technically qualified, a "dentist," cannot easily be defended. What we say is that the steps taken by the promoters of this Bill, and even the spirit in which the whole subject is approached, are not such as ought to commend themselves to anyone desirous of securing a useful emendation of the law. The point referred to above in regard to the application of the Dentists Bill to Ireland also applies in a degree to the Regulations made under the Dangerous Drugs Act, which happen to be especially injurious to the farming interests and to retail druggists in Ireland. Under Section 4 of the Government of Ireland Act the Irish Parliaments have no power to make laws in respect of certain matters dealing with the Navy, Army, treaties, etc., and in consequence it will doubtless be urged that the Irish Parliaments have no power to make good the blunders of the Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations. There is, however, the fact to be borne in mind that the Regulations go further than the Opium Convention contemplates, and it might be possible on this account for Irish legislation to undo some of the mischief wrought by Whitehall bureaucrats. As in Great Britain, the statutes governing pharmacy in Ireland amply control the sale of poisons, and are those contemplated in the exceptions provided for in the Convention.

India's Chemical Resources.

THE necessities of war have done more towards the development of the chemical resources of India during the past seven years than has been accomplished in any previous period since the establishment of British rule. The chief credit is due to the Indian Munitions Board, which maintained a permanent chemical adviser, whose expert knowledge was at the disposal of all inquirers. Every assistance and encouragement was given to firms engaged in chemical manufactures, and during the past few years it may be said that, among other important chemicals, caustic soda, magnesium chloride, red lead, thymol, sandalwood oil, and zinc chloride have been produced on a commercial scale for the first time in India. There are certain chemicals which are essential to the development of chemical industries as a whole, for the reason that they are necessary for the production of other chemicals. These include sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, lime, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, ammonia, and ammonium salts, and, for the coal-tar industry, nitric acid, and to these India has turned her attention. In an article contributed by Dr. J. J. Sudborough and Dr. J. L. Simonsen to the Indian Munitions Board's "Industrial Handbook," emphasis is laid on the importance of the production of sulphuric acid in India. They, as experts, consider that it is possible, by working up the Burmese zinc concentrates at Singbhum, to cheapen the cost considerably and make India less dependent on importation. Next to sulphuric acid the essentials most urgently required for the development of chemical industries are the alkalis, sodium carbonate and caustic soda, since, as Dr. Sudborough and Dr. Simonsen point out, "little expansion of other industries can take place unless these chemicals are available in large quantities at low rates." They are essential in the soap, glass, dye, coal-tar, and oil-refining industries. Certain quantities of sodium carbonate have been found in the United Provinces, Mysore, and Sind, but the value of

the deposits is doubtful. The solution of the problem of a sufficient supply of these two chemicals would seem to be the adoption of one or more of the manufacturing processes. Common salt is another of the essential chemicals, quite apart from its use as an article of food. Its production in India has been slowly increasing, but the output might be considerably accelerated, and it is suggested the import of 336,935 tons (1917-18) might be done without. At present the same heavy tax is laid upon imported salt as on salt manufactured in the country, and, though salt is a necessary of life, it is difficult to see how the revenue obtained from it could be raised in any other more effective or less oppressive manner. The production of salt in India in 1914 was 1,848,225 tons, in 1915 1,745,821 tons, and in 1916* 1,488,649 tons, while the amount of rock salt produced rose from 156,550 tons in 1914 to 184,964 tons in 1916. If there was any necessity for it, India could not only supply all the requirements of her own population with salt, but might be a large exporter of it to other countries. It is to be hoped that the enterprise and exertions which the war-requirements brought about may be maintained and encouraged in the future, so that the new industries which have been proved to be possible and remunerative may continue to flourish in years of peace. Indians, and the Bengalis more especially, have proved to be admirably adapted for acquiring chemical knowledge. We believe it will be found that India's industrial enterprise, rather than any particular form of Government, will add more largely to her happiness and prosperity than anything else.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re Felice Bonaventura & Co. (Felice Adolfo Bonaventura, Hugh Edward Aveline, and Edwin Harrison, trading as), produce and chemical merchants, 24 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.—An application for an order of discharge was made on May 25 to Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court, on behalf of the bankrupt Bonaventura, a member of the above firm, which failed in October 1920 (*C. & D.*, November 20, 1920, p. 58). The discharge was suspended for two and a-half years from the conclusion of the public examination in January last.

Re Heinrich Odomar Hugo Wiskemann, 106 Wool Exchange, London, E.C., chemical merchant. Creditors interested in this failure met at the London Bankruptcy Court on May 26 to consider a scheme of arrangement recently lodged by the debtor, who failed last March (see *C. & D.*, March 26, p. 67). Mr. Walter Boyle, Official Receiver, reported that an amended statement of affairs had been lodged, showing total liabilities 20,885*l.*, of which 11,012*l.* was expected to rank against assets estimated to produce 6,975*l.* The scheme provided for the vesting of the assets in the hands of Mr. Albert H. Partridge, C.A., 3 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C., as trustee, and, in addition, for the deposit with the Official Receiver of a sum not to exceed 2,000*l.*, for the payment of a further 2*s.* 6*d.* in the *£*. A vote having been taken, the chairman declared that the offer had been accepted by the statutory majority, and, in due course, an application would be made for the approval of the court to the scheme.

ANTHRAX FROM SHAVING-BRUSH.—A case of anthrax, said to arise from the use of a Japanese shaving-brush, has been reported at Peterborough.

MR. H. C. SWANN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Dowty & Sons, chemists, The Abbey Pharmacy, Pershore, from Mr. John Dowty, chemist and druggist, Woodfield Lodge, Ombersley.

Dangerous Drugs Act.

Report of the Committee.

WE referred briefly last week (p. 87) to the report of the Committee appointed on March 12 by the Home Secretary to consider the outstanding objections to the Draft Regulations issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920. The list of witnesses that appeared before the Committee was printed last week. We now give the text of the report, with the exception of the reservation by Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, which we have already published:

We adopted the following procedure. In the first instance we communicated with the representative bodies who had submitted to the Home Office objections to the Draft Regulations, and invited them to appear before us if they still wished to raise any points after consideration of the amendments to which the Home Office had already agreed.

After consideration of the evidence (other than the agricultural evidence which we heard later) and of the modifications in the Regulations which the Home Office had already decided to make, we prepared draft amendments and circulated them to the bodies interested for any further observations they might wish to offer. Further observations were received from the Pharmaceutical Societies, the British Medical Association, and one or two other bodies, and any points that remained outstanding at this stage we shall refer to specially later in our report. As a result of our inquiry and consideration of the representations made to us, we have decided to recommend that the Regulations should be made in the form attached to this report. (Appendix B.)

We are glad to be able to say at once that as a result of the modifications already decided upon by the Home Office, and certain further modifications and additions which we recommend, the objections to the Regulations have been almost entirely removed, with the exception of the general objection of the Pharmaceutical Societies, to which we refer presently, as to the power of the Secretary of State under the Dangerous Drugs Act to make Regulations prohibiting the sale by retail of these drugs by pharmacists.

Apart from the agricultural interests, which we deal with later, the most important objections to the Draft Regulations came from the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Societies; and it will be convenient to state at once the nature of these objections and the main amendments which we have decided to recommend in order to meet the objections, so far as that can be done without weakening the safeguards essential for the protection of the public. These objections (excluding the contention of the Pharmaceutical Societies that any prohibition to retail was *ultra vires* and the objections which arose out of the wording of certain of the Draft Regulations and certain objections on points of detail) were based, first, on the inconvenience which would be caused to the public by requiring a doctor's prescription, particularly in the case of household remedies in common use, and on the contention that such a procedure was not necessary for the protection of the public; secondly, on the impossibility of preventing the use of forged prescriptions under the Regulations, the consequent futility of making a prescription compulsory, and the unfairness of the risk to which the chemist would be exposed in the event of his acting on a forged prescription; thirdly, on the unnecessary amount of clerical work which was involved by the keeping of the records required by the Regulations.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S OBJECTION.

We propose to meet these difficulties in the following manner:

1. The Pharmaceutical Society asked that the requirement of a prescription should be withdrawn altogether. The effect of this would be that the present freedom of the chemist to sell any of these drugs to members of the public, and of any member of the public to buy any of

these drugs from a chemist, subject only to the conditions that the customer must be known to the chemist, or introduced by someone known to the chemist, and must sign the poison book, would continue. In the statement submitted to us they say: "We are convinced that the only real protection for the community in the retail handling and distribution of potent drugs is the training and experience and skill and knowledge and sense of responsibility of the duly qualified pharmacist or dispensing chemist, who stands on guard between the community and the wholesale sources of supply. If that sure shield fails, there does not appear to be any substitute. . . . We further claim that in the last resort it is the qualified pharmacist rather than the qualified prescriber on whom main reliance must be placed in preventing the abuse of narcotic drugs."

It appears to us that the only legitimate use which members of the general public can have for these drugs is a medical one, and, as a general rule, only a duly qualified medical practitioner can say whether they ought to be used in any particular case or not. Further, we are not able to agree that the present conditions imposed on the sale of these substances by the Pharmacy Acts are sufficient. A chemist is not prohibited from selling any of these drugs to a member of the public who is either known to him or is introduced by somebody known to him, and no offence is committed even if a chemist sells repeatedly to a person whom he knows to be a drug-taker.

It was suggested to us on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies that the conditions in the Pharmacy Acts might be strengthened to provide additional protection; but the only suggestion that the representatives of the pharmacists made was that every sale by a pharmacist of any preparation containing the drugs should be reported forthwith either to the police or to the medical officer of health. A requirement of this kind would, we believe, be regarded by the community at large as far more intolerable than the present requirement in the Draft Regulations of a doctor's prescription, and no effective action could be taken by the public authorities on the reports received.

In the absence of any practicable alternatives, we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that in view of the dangerous properties which these drugs possess, they should not be issued to members of the public except under medical direction, and we recommend that the principle of requiring a doctor's prescription should stand. That is the view which is strongly held by the British Medical Association itself, whose representatives appeared before us, and we may also point out that the requirement is already in force in the case of one of the drugs—viz., cocaine.

We next considered whether it was feasible to admit any exception to the general rule in the case of certain familiar remedies to which attention had been specially directed. The Home Office stated that it saw no objection to the exemption of any preparations in common use which are of such a character that there is little or no danger of their producing, or being used to gratify, the drug habit, and medical authorities whom we consulted agreed that a number of preparations could be exempted from the operation of the Regulations without appreciable danger. We asked the representatives of the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society to submit joint suggestions to us as to the preparations of this character which they thought might be exempted; and, after consideration of their suggestions, we have prepared a list of exemptions, which appears in Schedule 2 to the amended Regulations attached to this report. That list includes all the morphia preparations suggested by Dr. Cox and Sir William Glyn-Jones except two, which are not remedies in common use and which we were advised would be dangerous. They also suggested a list of certain cocaine preparations. These we have not felt able to include in our proposed list of exemptions. Cocaine is a very insidious drug, and preparations containing even a small amount of cocaine are capable of rapidly producing the cocaine habit; and we are satisfied that they should only be used with medical advice. The sale of cocaine preparations, except on a doctor's prescription, is already

prohibited by law. There was no evidence before us that any serious inconvenience has been caused by the existing restrictions on the sale of such preparations. The Schedule we propose includes such well-known remedies as Dover's Powder and gall and opium ointment, and we think it should go a long way to remove any grounds for complaint of possible hardship or inconvenience to the public.

With regard to the point taken by the Pharmaceutical Societies that any prohibition of "retailing" by pharmacists is *ultra vires*, they rely on Section 7 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, which enacts: "The Regulations under this section shall provide for authorising any person who lawfully keeps open shop for the retailing of poisons in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as amended by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, . . . (b) to carry on at the shop the business of retailing, dispensing, or compounding any such drug" (i.e., the drugs to which the Regulations apply). The Societies claim that the Secretary of State has no power by Regulation to prohibit the retailing or dispensing or compounding of such drugs, though he may regulate each function. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the Regulations do not prohibit, but only regulate, the retailing of the drugs. It is to be observed that the point can only be settled by a competent judicial authority. We have proceeded with our inquiry as if the Societies' contention were not well founded.

PREScription DIFFICULTIES.

2. It was pointed out by the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies that it would be quite impossible in a large number of cases for a pharmacist to know whether the prescription presented was written and signed by a medical practitioner at all. The point is an important one. They say, "It is matter of common experience that genuine prescriptions are fraudulently copied for the purpose of obtaining these substances, and it is impossible to tell in a large number of cases whether this has happened or not." While we do not agree with the conclusion which they draw that "no real value attaches to the alleged protection of what purports to be a medical prescription," it is certain that attempts will be made in the future, as they have been made in the past, to obtain these drugs by means of a false prescription; and, if possible, some means of safeguarding against this risk, and, at the same time, of protecting the chemist, should be adopted. We have considered very carefully what means could be adopted for the purpose, and we have had the benefit of the advice both of the medical profession and the pharmaceutical chemists. We suggest that as a general rule prescriptions for the use of these drugs should be required to be made on an official form. A very large proportion of the prescriptions given in the country at the present time—we are told over 30,000,000 annually—are, under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts, given on official forms provided for the purpose by the Insurance Committees. The procedure, therefore, is not a new one. Furthermore, when a prescription for any of the drugs is given on one of the National Health Insurance forms, their use is a sufficient guarantee to the chemists that the prescription is a genuine one, as the forms are only supplied to panel medical practitioners by the Insurance Committees. It will, therefore, only be necessary to extend the use of an official form to the comparatively small number of prescriptions for the use of the drugs which are given otherwise than under the National Health Insurance Acts, in order that an adequate safeguard may be provided.

There are one or two obvious difficulties to be met. Provision must be made for cases of emergency when the doctor has not an official form readily available. This can be done by allowing the prescription to be given on such occasions without the use of an official form, provided (1) it is specially marked by the practitioner to indicate that an official form was not available, and (2) it is only permitted to be made up by a chemist who either is acquainted with the signature of the practitioner, or who is acquainted with the person for whose use the prescription is given and has no reason to suppose that the prescription is not genuine.

It will be necessary also to take steps to make the

forms obtainable by all duly qualified medical practitioners, and, at the same time, to secure that they do not come into the hands of any but duly qualified medical practitioners. This could be effected by supplying the forms through the agency of some Government or other public authority—e.g., registrars of births and deaths—from whom the medical practitioners at present obtain forms of certificates, or any other official agency that might be found convenient.

The British Medical Association, in their letter of observations on the draft amendments which we sent to them, say that it "welcomes the attempt made by the Committee to deal with the risk that prescriptions may be forged, and we have no suggestion to make which we think would be an improvement on that offered by the Committee." They express, however, the fear that as a comparatively few prescriptions would need to be written on the forms, the chances are that either the doctors would use an official form for all prescriptions containing any preparation of the drugs, or, realising that very few prescriptions come within the Regulations, they would neglect to use the form at all. We cannot but think that medical practitioners will realise the importance of the safeguard which the use of an official form provides, and Dr. Cox, in his evidence, thought that the British Medical Association would be glad to use its influence with the profession to secure its general adoption. The Pharmaceutical Society, in their letter on the amendments, raise no objection to the proposal.

As it does not seem probable that a large number of the official forms will be wanted, we hope the Treasury will see its way to supply them to medical practitioners without charge. It is of interest to record that in the State of New York, where the drug habit is prevalent, the use of official forms has been made compulsory.

MULTIPLICITY OF RECORDS.

3. In the objections originally submitted to the Home Office a strong protest was made by the British Medical Association, the Pharmaceutical Societies, and other interests, against the unnecessary trouble that would be entailed by the keeping of the records required by the Draft Regulations. It was assumed that the object of the records was in all cases to enable a kind of balance to be struck between the quantities of the drugs received and the quantities disposed of, and so to make it possible to trace leakages of the drugs; and it was felt that such a scheme was impracticable, and the trouble entailed would serve no useful purpose. We agree that a record of incomings and outgoings on these lines in the case of a dispensing doctor or chemist cannot be required—and, as we understand, was never contemplated—for the reason that the records cannot be required to give particulars of preparations which contain the drugs in quantities less than the minimum limits specified in the Act. But we do not agree that the records required by the Regulations are useless. On the contrary, we think it essential that records should be kept of transactions in the drugs. They are obviously essential for purposes of administration, to enable investigations to be made when any question arises as to the use of the drugs in any particular case or cases; they will serve as a real check on careless or illegitimate dealings in or prescribing of the drugs; and they will furnish valuable information as to the extent to which the drugs are used in the strengths covered by the Act.

We think, however, that it is possible to reduce considerably the trouble entailed on the dispensing doctor or chemist without weakening the value of the record as a safeguard. Every doctor keeps, or should keep, a day-book, in which he enters particulars of the medicines supplied to his patients, and every chemist is required by the Pharmacy Acts to keep a "poison-book" and a "prescription-book." We think that the entries of the necessary particulars in the day-book or the poison- or prescription-book, as the case may be, should be accepted as giving the information required, and all that is necessary in addition is that an index should be kept giving the references to the entries in the day-book or the poison- or prescription-book which relate to the drugs. This is embodied in the amendments which we have proposed.

No further objection is raised on this point by the Pharmaceutical Society in their letter to the Committee, and the British Medical Association admit that a record in the form now proposed will give little work to the average practising doctor. Dr. Cox, however, still urges that this record should not be required in the case of a medical practitioner who dispenses his own medicine. He contends that it will be useless and will be recognised as such by every dispensing doctor. For the reasons stated above we think that the record will be valuable, and we cannot recommend that it should be dispensed with in the case of a doctor. We may observe that the keeping of records has been required for some years past in the case of prescriptions containing cocaine.

The other points on detail which have been raised can most conveniently be dealt with by reference to the individual Regulations.

REGULATION 2.

The Pharmaceutical Society have urged that this Regulation should be extended to include the manufacture of preparations containing the drugs as well as the manufacture of the raw drugs themselves, and that it should be made a condition that the manufacture should be conducted under the supervision of a pharmacist. We think this would be going too far. Persons manufacturing preparations of the drugs will, under other provisions of the Regulations, be required to hold either a licence or authority to be in possession of the drugs, and a further licence appears to us unnecessary. Nor is it possible to require that the manufacture should be conducted in all cases under the supervision of a pharmacist. This would exclude the employment of a trained chemist for certain processes where a trained chemist would be an equally suitable, or a more suitable, person for the purpose. The Committee, however, suggest, for the consideration of the Secretary of State, that in issuing licences or authorities provision might usefully be made for securing that the manufacture is conducted under expert supervision.

REGULATION 4.

Amendments have been made to provide for the case of the registered dentist and the registered veterinary surgeon; and to make it clear that personal administration of the drugs by a medical practitioner, etc., is not to be deemed to be supplying the drugs within the meaning of the Regulations. This will prevent the apprehension that was entertained by the British Medical Association that the Regulation required a doctor, when giving an administration, say, of morphia, to write a prescription and to keep a record of the administration.

The last paragraph of this Regulation has been struck out, as the application of the Regulations to hospitals and ships is dealt with in separate clauses which appear at the end of the amended Regulations.

REGULATION 5.

We have made amendments in this Regulation to give effect to our proposals with regard to the use of official forms for prescriptions, and with regard to the records to be kept by medical practitioners.

We have adopted a suggestion of the Pharmaceutical Society that the prescription should contain the name and address of the person for whose use it is meant.

The Pharmaceutical Society represented that pharmacists were frequently placed in great difficulty by the failure of some medical practitioners to comply with the official requirements when writing a prescription, and they asked that a pharmacist should be allowed to dispense a prescription that does not comply with the Regulations if satisfied as to its genuineness; the onus of proving that it is a genuine prescription to rest upon him in the event of proceedings being taken. There is no doubt some truth in the statement that the pharmacist, if he refuses to make up a prescription not in accordance with the Regulations, runs the risk of offending the patient or the doctor, or both, but we do not think the difficulty is sufficiently serious to warrant the concession asked for. If the Regulations were to allow the acceptance of such prescriptions at the discretion of the pharmacist,

it would speedily become impossible to enforce their requirements. It is worth remembering that a similar point arises in the case of prescriptions under the National Health Insurance Acts, although in this case merely the question of payment is involved, and that in comparison any difficulty that may arise on the comparatively few prescriptions which will come under the Regulations is a very small matter. We have, nevertheless, considered carefully the particulars which are required by Regulation 5, to see whether they can be simplified in any way, and we have come to the conclusion that the statement of the doctor's qualifications may be dispensed with, and the words "not to be repeated" need not be inserted in view of the requirement in Regulation 6, paragraph (a).^{*} These are the points which are most likely to be overlooked by a medical practitioner, and the amendments suggested will go some way to meeting the objection of the Pharmaceutical Society.

REGULATION 6.

Amendments have been introduced in this Regulation also to give effect to our proposals with regard to the use of official forms and with regard to the records to be kept by medical practitioners and pharmacists.

We have also suggested, though with some hesitation, that it should be permissible for a medical practitioner, by special direction on the prescription, to allow the prescription to be made up on more than one, but not more than three, occasions, at intervals to be specified in the prescription. This amendment was not strongly urged by any of the witnesses who appeared before us, but attention was called to the fact that it would ease the observance of the Regulations in chronic cases where the use of the drugs would be required over a certain period if a fresh prescription were not required on each occasion on which a supply of the drugs is needed. It was, of course, possible under the Regulations as they stood for a doctor in such cases to prescribe a sufficient quantity to cover any period that he thinks desirable, but it has been suggested that this is not in the interest of the patient, and on the whole we think the amendment we propose may be made. In such cases the requirement in the Regulations that the prescription must be retained by the chemist will make it necessary that the prescription must be made up in each case, by the same chemist; this we think desirable.

The Pharmaceutical Society, in their letter to the Committee on the draft amendments, made two further proposals. With reference to the new paragraph (a), they suggested that in the case of emergency prescriptions, a pharmacist should be allowed to make up the prescription for a person with whom he is not personally acquainted, provided that the person is introduced by someone whom the pharmacist knows. We think this alteration would very considerably weaken the value of the safeguards suggested in paragraph (a), and we are not prepared to go further in relaxing the requirement of an official form than is suggested in the amendment. The other suggestion of the Society is that medical practitioners who keep open shop for the sale of poisons should be placed on the same footing as a pharmacist, and required to comply with the provisions of Regulation 6. It appears from the information supplied to the Committee that there are in certain parts of Scotland a small number of doctors, estimated at between one and three hundred, who keep what is practically a chemist's shop for the sale of medicines. When such a doctor dispenses medicines which he prescribes for his own patient he is in the same position as the dispensing doctor; if in his open shop he dispenses the prescriptions of other medical men, he is under the same Regulations as the pharmacist. The Society's contention is, therefore, in the main, met.

REGULATION 8.

A new clause was proposed to meet the objections taken by the British Medical Association, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Drug Club to the original Regulation, and we have included it among the amendments we recommend. The new clause was communicated, with the other

^{*} Now paragraph (b).

amendments, to the parties, and no further points of substance have been raised. It has been suggested that provision at the end of the new clause exempting preparations supplied to a patient by a doctor or on a doctor's prescription, should be extended to preparations supplied by or on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner, a registered surgeon or a registered dentist. We do not think this is necessary or desirable. The ground for the exemption was that it was not desirable to communicate to a patient the fact that the medicine contained one of the drugs. This does not apply in the case of medicines supplied for local application only or in the case of medicines supplied for the use of animals.

REGULATION 9.

Amendments have been made in this clause to give effect to our proposals with regard to the record to be kept by medical practitioners and pharmacists. As regards the representations made on behalf of the wholesale druggists and other interests, the matter was further discussed, and an agreement was arrived at as to the manner in which the necessary information should be recorded.

REGULATION 13.

We find that a great deal of misapprehension existed as to the intention of this Regulation. As stated in the Home Office letter to the British Medical Association, Regulation was not intended to apply at all to the supply of drugs to a patient on a doctor's prescription. It was intended to apply to the delivery by, say, a chemist to his messenger, or to any common carrier, of drugs which have been ordered by a doctor for the purpose of delivery at the doctor's house. In view, however, of the misconceptions to which the wording of Regulation has given rise, it is desirable that the meaning should be made perfectly clear, and we have proposed amendments for this purpose. The Regulation was intended to deal with the difficulty which has arisen in practice when a person goes to a chemist and states that he has been sent by Doctor So-and-so or some other authorised person for the supply of the particular drug, and the chemist has no means of knowing whether the usage is *bona fide* or not. The question has been raised whether the word "possession" in these Regulations includes mere physical possession; as, for example, when a chemist's messenger is given a bottle of medicine containing one of the drugs to deliver at a patient's house. It is not the intention of the Regulations that the requirements should apply in such cases. We understand that no difficulty has arisen on the provisions of the existing Regulations relating to opium and cocaine, in which the same word is used.

We now come to some special questions which we have to consider. The first is the application of the Regulations to hospitals and similar institutions. Before the Committee was appointed this question had already been considered between the Home Office and representatives of hospitals, and a scheme for the larger hospitals which have a dispensary under the charge of a qualified pharmacist had been provisionally agreed. This scheme was communicated to the different parties, and was criticised on some points of detail by the Pharmaceutical Society and the Public Pharmacists' Association; but in principle was not questioned, and we see no reason to suggest any modification.

We have had, however, to consider the case of (a) hospitals where the dispensary is not in charge of a qualified pharmacist but of a certificated dispenser, that is a person holding a certificate from the Society of Apothecaries of skill and qualification to act as an assistant to any pharmacist in compounding or dispensing medicines; (b) hospitals where there is no qualified dispenser at all, but there is a medical officer in charge; and lastly, (c) the smallest kind of hospital, e.g., the cottage hospital, where there is no medical officer in charge, but the hospital is run jointly by the medical practitioners of the locality. Different arrangements will be necessary in the case of each of these three classes. Taking the general scheme for the larger hospitals, we have adapted it to meet these

other cases, and we append the schemes as so modified. It is not necessary or desirable that the schemes should be included in the Regulations. It may be necessary to modify them from time to time to meet difficulties or fresh circumstances, and it will be sufficient to provide in the Regulations that the Secretary of State may exempt from the operation of the Regulations any hospital or other public institution subject to the observance of such conditions as he may by order prescribe.

Our attention was specially directed by the Society of Apothecaries to the case of certificated dispensers holding a certificate from the Society who are at the present time employed in charge of dispensaries in a number of Poor-Law and other public institutions. It was represented that under the orders of the Ministry of Health they are eligible for appointment as dispensers in Poor-Law institutions, and it was urged that unless they were allowed to continue to perform the present duties on which many of them are engaged in public institutions, their position would be seriously prejudiced. The Ministry of Health, who have been consulted in the matter, point out that in the case of the Poor-Law institutions the appointment of the dispenser has to be approved in each case by the Ministry, and that the institutions are inspected by the Ministry, and they thought it would be right that the certificated dispenser should, in such institutions, be accepted as the responsible person for the purpose of the schemes. In the case of other institutions where there are not the same safeguards, they recommended that reasonable experience should be made a condition, say three years' charge of a dispensary in a public institution. The Committee have adopted these recommendations and embodied them in the scheme. The Committee think that justice will be done in this way without altering the general status of the certificated dispenser.

THE IRISH OBJECTIONS.

Our attention was called to a special difficulty which will be caused by the Regulations in Ireland. Under the Irish Pharmacy Acts a special class of persons, who are known either as "registered druggists" or "chemists and druggists," exists with the right to keep open shop for the sale of poisons but not to compound doctors' prescriptions. It was represented that the effect of the requirement of a doctor's prescription will press with special severity on these persons. As they cannot compound a doctor's prescription they will not, it was argued, be able to sell the drugs at all to the public; also much hardship will be caused in the rural districts of Ireland where pharmaceutical chemists are rare if the population are not able to procure the ordinary household remedies. This difficulty will be met to a considerable extent by the exemption of a number of preparations containing morphia from the operation of the Regulations in accordance with our recommendations. Further, it has been suggested that the Irish Pharmacy Acts would not prevent them selling preparations containing the drugs on a doctor's prescription provided that they do not themselves compound the preparations; but this is a question of law and construction of the Acts. In any case, we do not think any loss the chemists and druggists would suffer through being deprived of retailing the drugs would be of so serious a character as to justify a relaxation of the Regulations merely for their benefit.

A question was raised by some of the parties on the meaning of the words "direct personal supervision" in the amendment which we have proposed to Regulation 4, and in the schemes for the application of the Regulations to hospitals; and we think it right to record our opinion that these words should be interpreted strictly and should be taken to imply that the doctor is actually present on the occasion of the administration of the drugs. The amendment to Regulation 4 is not intended by us to cover the case of a doctor leaving a supply of morphia with a nurse for administration to the patient in his absence. In such a case the requirement in the Regulation should apply, and a prescription for the use of the morphia should be given by the doctor and the necessary record kept.

A good deal of stress was laid by the representatives

of the Pharmaceutical Society in their evidence before us on the fact that the Regulations did not apply to the sale of preparations containing less than 0.2 per cent. of morphia, or 0.1 per cent. of cocaine or heroin, and that they would not prevent a person desiring to gratify a drug habit from obtaining the drug in a form diluted below these limits. A point has been made that a big bottle containing one of the drugs in strength below the limit fixed in the Regulations, and therefore not coming under the Regulations, might contain actually more of the drug than a small bottle which contains the drugs in a more concentrated form and comes within the Regulations. This is a difficulty for which the framers of the Regulations are not to blame. The limitation is contained in the Act of Parliament under which the Regulations are made, and is derived originally from the terms of the International Opium Convention of 1912, which the Act of Parliament was passed to carry out. There is no information before us that the difficulty has been a practical one under the provisions of the existing Regulations with regard to cocaine. We note that the Pharmaceutical Society itself, which has raised the particular point, has not, in the exercise of its powers under the Pharmacy Acts, proposed that all preparations containing the drugs in their diluted form should be brought within Part I. of the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 (although they are in Part II.), but only the preparations which fall within the same limits as the limits fixed by the Dangerous Drugs Act and these Regulations. In any case the main purpose of the Regulations is to prevent the formation of the drug habit in the first instance, and for that purpose we have little doubt that the Regulations will be effective. A loophole, however, undeniably exists, and we shall be glad if the present limitation could be abolished and the power to control the use of these drugs extended to cover the whole field.

It is also necessary to notice the submission made on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Societies that if it is desirable for the protection of the public that a chemist should be prohibited from dispensing any of the drugs without a medical prescription, it is equally desirable for the protection of the public that prescriptions containing any of the drugs should not be dispensed by the doctor who gives them, except in special cases, *e.g.*, in emergency, or in rural areas where there is no chemist within easy distance. They contended that a Regulation to this effect would be an additional safeguard against any misuse of the drugs. They pointed out that the policy of separating the functions of prescribing and dispensing has been adopted deliberately by the Legislature in the case of prescriptions under the National Health Insurance Acts. They also pointed out that unless such a Regulation were inserted, the effect of requiring a prescription would, in many cases, be to divert the custom from the chemist to the dispensing doctor. While we feel that in strict equity, as between the doctor and the pharmacist, there is much to be said for this proposal, which would certainly lend additional strength to the safeguards in the Regulations, we feel that it raises a wide question of policy. We understand, in fact, that the Ministry of Health have already been approached by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with a view to a Government inquiry into the general question, but are not prepared to take it up at the present time. In these circumstances we do not feel able to make any recommendation on the point.

THE AGRICULTURIST OBJECTIONS.

We now come to the question of the application of the Regulations to the use of the drugs in farming operations and generally in the treatment of animals. Full evidence as to the requirements of farmers and other owners of stock was given by the witnesses who appeared before us, and we have had the advantage also of consulting with the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture. We have inquired very carefully how far the Draft Regulations affect the existing use of the drugs for the purposes mentioned and whether any modifications are needed in the Regulations.

There are two main classes of people to be considered

(a) The farmer or stock-owner.

(b) The unregistered veterinary practitioner, often known in country districts as the "cow-doctor."

Full provision is made by the Regulations for the use of the drugs in the regular practice of the qualified veterinary surgeon, but this is far from covering the actual requirements. All stock-owners require to keep by them certain preparations for use in cases of emergency, and a large amount of treatment of animals is done, especially in rural districts where a qualified veterinary surgeon may not be available, by men with no legal qualifications but a considerable amount of skill and experience, whose services could not be dispensed with.

It was hoped that most of the difficulty in these cases might be got over by the addition to the drug of some denaturant which, while not affecting the medicinal qualities of the preparations, would make them to some extent nauseous for human use. Experiments have been initiated by the Government for ascertaining a suitable substance but are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us definitely to rely on this as the solution. It is hoped that the experiments will yield a positive result in the near future. If the experiments are successful, the drug in the denatured form would be added to Schedule II. and exempted from the operation of the Regulations.

It therefore became necessary to consider, at any rate for provisional adoption, means by which these two classes might be enabled to get supplies of such of the drugs as they require for their business without any serious risk of the drugs falling into the hands of the drug-taker.

The result of our inquiry, however, so far as the farmer or stock-owner is concerned was to make it very doubtful whether he will necessarily be affected by the Regulations at all. The witnesses who appeared before us said that the only medicines which farmers were in the habit of stocking were tinct. opii and certain proprietary medicines supplied by certain firms of animal medicine makers. The latter, it appears, are already, or can easily be, made of such a strength as to be outside the Dangerous Drugs Act, and as regards tinct. opii (laudanum) the President of the Royal Veterinary College stated, and it was generally admitted, that it is never or need never, be administered except in strengths outside the Act.

It was suggested that in cases where the head of stock is large, and a considerable quantity of tinct. opii might be required, purchase of the drug in a concentrated form (which would be within the Regulations) is more convenient and economical. These cases could be dealt with if necessary, either by individual licences granted by the Secretary of State or by some system of certificates of which the holder would be entitled to buy the preparation he requires, and which would afford a sufficient guarantee to the chemist that the purchaser *bona fide* required the drugs for the purpose of his business. A certificate of a form to be issued by the Home Office might be granted by the local police authority to the effect that the holder is a *bona-fide* farmer or stock-owner, and is authorised to purchase tinct. opii for the purpose of his business from a person authorised to sell under the Pharmacy Acts. Provision should be made on the back of the form for the entry by the supplier of the amount purchased, date of purchase, and the name and address of the supplier. The certificate should be kept by the farmer or stock-owner and produced for inspection on demand. As such an arrangement would, we hope, be provisional only, we do not recommend that it should be expressly provided for in the Regulations. Effect can be given to it by an authority issued by the Secretary of State under the Regulations.

In other cases, having regard to the very small quantities required to be kept in stock, we do not think any inconvenience would be caused by the stock-owner having to purchase the drug in the diluted form in which he actually uses it and to which the Regulations do not apply.

As regards unregistered veterinary practitioners, a large number seem to stand on much the same footing as the ordinary farmer or stock-owner, and their business would not come within the Act and Regulations. There are a

certain number who claim to carry on a full veterinary practice and to require all or most of the drugs which are included in the Regulations, including morphia and heroin. We think these can only be dealt with by way of individual licence granted by the Secretary of State on the production of satisfactory evidence as to the *bona-fide* character of the applicant's business, and we recommend that in proper cases such licences should be given. We understood from the witnesses who appeared before us on behalf of the unregistered veterinary practitioners that they would be satisfied to have their case dealt with in this way.

The Draft Regulations under Section 3 of the Act were also referred to us for consideration of any objections. No points of importance arose on these Regulations, but one or two minor amendments should be made in them to correspond with the amendments made in corresponding provisions in the Regulations under Section 7.

Our attention has been drawn to reports which have been issued on the administration of the law in the State of New York, with regard to the use of these drugs. According to these reports, the prevalence of the drug habit there has attained remarkable proportions, and extremely stringent laws, far exceeding anything proposed in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920, and the Draft Regulations under it, have had to be passed to deal with it, and strict administrative measures are taken to enforce them. Though there is no reason to suppose that the drug habit prevails in this country to the same extent, we have no doubt that it does exist, and might easily grow to serious proportions if not checked in time.

The Regulations in the amended form which we submit for your consideration will, we trust, go a long way to prevent the increase of the drug habit, and at the same time will, we feel sure, cause no inconvenience to the medical or pharmaceutical profession or to the public which the seriousness of the evil they are designed to check does not justify.

The Committee desire to express their appreciation of the great assistance rendered to them by Mr. Anderson, their secretary.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts

Reports from Local Centres.

Birmingham.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee, on May 23, Mr. W. H. Whittock (chairman) proposed that a letter of sympathy be sent to the widow and family of the late Mr. Frederick Barlow. A further analysis of prescriptions indicates that the increase granted by the Ministry of Health from April 1, 1921, will be equivalent to an addition of about 11 per cent. to fees for Birmingham. The necessary steps were taken to further the election of the Pharmaceutical Committee next month, and it was agreed that the suggestion received from the Ministry, that the Committee should hold office for two years, be put to the electors. Three additions to the panel of chemists were notified; there were two deletions. The checking report upon January scripts was adopted. An instruction was received from the Ministry of Pensions directing that the original (top) script be sent for pricing. The secretary was asked to request the Ministry to print "Pricing Copy" upon the upper form or otherwise to distinguish one copy from the other. At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, on May 24, the chairman, Dr. H. G. Dain, expressed the members' sorrow at the death of Mr. F. Barlow (C. & D., May 7, p. 57).

Burnley.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee recently, it was stated that in 1920 there were 131,149 prescriptions issued, against 110,354 in 1919, the comparative total values being 5,371*l.* and 3,717*l.* The average cost was 9.83*d.*, against 3.09*d.* The average figure for ten Committees in the Pricing Bureau was 10.08*d.* The

Panel Committee submitted a report stating that as a result of investigation they found no evidence of extravagant prescribing.

London.—The monthly meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on May 26, Mr. Harris (chairman) presiding. The Finance Sub-Committee recommended the payment of accounts amounting to 64,879*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Among these amounts was included 20,672*l.* 19*s.* to chemists for 1920-21. The accounts were passed. The Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, which considered the reports of the Panel Committee on excessive prescribing, reported: For the year 1920 nearly 4,385,000 prescriptions were issued, at a cost of 192,769*l.* The average cost of each prescription was 9½*d.*, and the average cost per insured person in the county was 2*s.* 6*d.* In 1916 (the year in which the Commercial Drug Tariff was introduced) the total number of prescriptions issued was 4,302,000, at a cost of 95,643*l.* The average cost per prescription for 1916 was 5½*d.*, and the average cost per person was 1*s.* 3*d.* The cost of prescriptions has, therefore, practically doubled since 1916, and the increase is due to the increased remuneration allowed to chemists as dispensing fees and to the rise in the cost of drugs and appliances. The total number of prescriptions charged to the Drug Fund in London since the commencement of medical benefit in 1913 is over thirty-eight millions, at a cost of nearly 1,100,000*l.* A reduction of only 2½ per cent. in the present cost of prescriptions would result in the saving practically of 5,000*l.* a year, and, therefore, this aspect of the case deserves the serious consideration of the Committee. The following, the report continued, have been found by the Panel Committee, as a result of their investigations, to be some of the causes of the high cost of prescriptions: (1) The prescribing of larger quantities of lint, wool, and other dressings than the nature of the case demands; (2) the prescribing of liniments, paints, and ointments in unnecessarily large quantities on the first occasion of treatment; (3) the prescribing of rectified spirit when methylated spirit would serve the purpose; (4) the prescribing of proprietary preparations when non-proprietary preparations, formulas for which are published in standard works of reference, appear to be equally efficacious. The results obtained from the preparation of statistical reports incidental to the investigation of excessive prescribing have not been commensurate with the expenditure incurred. The report was adopted. It was agreed that a deputation from the Insurance Committee and the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, with representatives of the London hospitals, wait upon the Ministry of Health to consider the possibility of hospitals being remunerated on a capitation basis in respect of drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons.

West Midland Joint Committee.—In the annual report for 1920 it is stated that the number of prescriptions dealt with during the year was greater than for any corresponding period including the year of the influenza epidemic. The administrative cost, which, it is claimed, is lower than that of any other Pricing Bureau, now exceeds 19*s.* 8*d.* per 1,000 prescriptions. The following statement shows the total cost of administration, number of prescriptions received, and cost per 1,000 prescriptions for the years 1916-20:

Year	Total admin. expenses	Total payable by Committee	No. of prescriptions	Cost per 1,000
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.
1916 ... (11 months)	1,782 2 0	1,777 4 8	1,838,567	19 4
1917 ...	1,663 8 1	1,737 7 4	2,054,566	16 2.3
1918 ...	1,831 19 6	1,794 12 2	2,253,255	15 11.1
1919 ...	2,002 15 2	1,925 14 9	2,193,159	17 6.27
1920 ...	2,367 14 7	2,304 0 7	2,339,800	19 8.3

The percentage error per item resulting from the scrutiny of the Central Checking Bureau was 0.05 per cent. During the year scripts were priced on behalf of other authorities as follows: Staffs, etc., Joint Tuberculosis Committee, 37,446; Coventry Public Medical Service, 30,990; West Bromwich Union, 611. Two scrutinies regarding prescribing were made for Panel Committees. Under the new arrangements such scrutinies are now conducted without charge to Panel Committees, which represents a small loss of income to the Joint Committee and consequent increased charge to constituent Committees.

Proposed Amalgamation of Chemical Traders' Associations

FOLLOWING the joint meeting of the members of the British Chemical Trade Association and the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association, reported in our issue of May 7, special general meetings of the members of the two Associations have been held, in accordance with the plan that the resolutions passed at the joint meeting should be subject to confirmation by the members of the two Associations separately. The resolutions passed at the joint meeting, as finally drafted, were given in the *C. & D.*, May 7 (p. 68).

At a special meeting of the members of the British Chemical Trade Association on Thursday, May 26, the whole position was discussed in the light of a communication from the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association, forwarding certain resolutions passed by its members at a special meeting held on Friday, April 29, the day following the joint meeting. The British Chemical Trade Association, after considering these resolutions, passed the following resolution unanimously:

That, having considered the proposals put forward by the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association, this special general meeting of the members of the British Chemical Trade Association resolves that further negotiations can be continued only on the basis of the decisions arrived at at the joint general meeting of the members of the two Associations, held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Thursday, April 28, 1921.

At the meeting of the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association on April 29 the executive council of that body was authorised to continue negotiations on the following conditions:

I. 1. That the name of the combined Association be the British Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association.

2. (a) That all present members of each Association may become members of the combined Association, provided that each such member be either resident in the United Kingdom or be a joint-stock company registered in the United Kingdom.

(b) That subsequently no new members be elected who are not of British nationality, except by the unanimous vote of the executive council.

(c) That firms, not necessarily individuals, shall be the members, and shall be traders in chemicals and/or dyestuffs.

II. 1. That the minimum annual subscription shall be five guineas, and that members paying on a higher scale up to a maximum of twenty guineas shall have one vote for each five guineas subscribed; or

2. That the annual subscription shall be five guineas, with membership open to individuals; or

3. That the annual subscription shall be ten guineas, with the proviso that the first executive council shall consist of six members, each to be appointed by the two Associations, and a chairman to be appointed by the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association, such council to continue in office until January 1923, and subsequently three members to retire annually, the first year by lot and subsequently by rotation or by lot if necessary.

NOTE.—Proposals 1, 2 and 3 are alternative, and this Association (the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association) wishes them to be considered in the above order.

III. 1. That the executive council of the combined Association shall consist of twelve members and a chairman.

2. That the question of honorary officers, salaried officers, and offices be referred to the new executive council.

IV. 1. That the question of rules, regulations, conditions of sale, and rules of arbitration and associate members be referred to an advisory committee, to consist of twelve members, six to be appointed by either Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tredwin.

It will be noticed that, although the first four resolutions under heading I. are identical with those passed at the joint meeting, the remainder of them modify the resolutions passed at the joint meeting to a considerable extent, and at the meeting of the British Chemical Trade Association on May 26 emphatic objection was taken to the suggestion that the important questions of honorary officers, salaried officers, and offices should be referred to the new executive council, consisting of six representatives appointed by each Association, with a chairman appointed by the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association. Similarly, objection was taken to the other alternatives with regard to subscriptions, and the view taken by the British Chemical Trade Association at the joint meeting, that firms should not be able to buy votes, was adhered to.

The Chilean Iodine Industry.

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the "*Mercurio*" of Santiago de Chile on April 13, dealing with the Chilean Iodine Industry, and as the matter is one of considerable interest we give it in full.

At the last meeting of the Directing Council of the Society "*de Fomento Fabril*," Councillor González reminded the meeting that on a previous session, in December last, he called their attention to the necessity of collecting the fullest information respecting the iodine industry and proposing to the Chilean Government necessary measures for national economy. The speaker mentioned that the Government had without loss of time appointed a commission of persons especially fitted for the work to study and inform themselves on such an interesting matter. The iodine industry, said Councillor González, can be studied from three aspects—the technical, the economic, and the financial. The technical aspect corresponds to the chemist, the economic to the manufactures (*industriales*), and the financial to the Government. Chile can produce from twenty-five to thirty thousand tons of iodine per annum as a by-product in the working of "*salitre*" (saltpetre). Nevertheless, in the five years 1914 to 1918 the average annual exports amounted to only 353 tons. The "*salitreros*" (manufacturers or owners of the saltpetre) are obliged to deliver to the "*Iodine Combine*" the quota of their production which has been fixed for them, and the rest they have to throw away as a useless residuum. The "*Iodine Combine*" limits the production with the sole object of maintaining very high prices, which to-day range from twenty-five to thirty pesos per kilo (the Chilean peso to-day is worth under 8*d.*, but normally is worth 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*), while the cost of production varies between two and three pesos per kilo. With the maintenance of these high prices another object is gained. It enables other countries to extract some 500 tons of iodine from seaweed, and sell at the price of 22*s.* per kilo. If the prices were lowered the following economic results would follow: Chile would be the only producer in the world. The world-consumption of iodine to-day, which is about 1,500 tons annually, would be augmented considerably because its industrial use would be extended. Chile would be the producer and exporter of all iodine products, which to-day are at a very high price. Chile could develop considerably the "*hidrometalurgia*" of copper, employing cheap iodine in the treatment of the raw material. The country could also produce sulphuric acid at a very low price, which is the basis of many industries, and especially that of chemical products. As the "*salitreros*" could deliver a larger quantity of iodine instead of throwing it away, they would cheapen considerably the cost of production of saltpetre with the sales of this valuable by-product. The financial results of the cheapening of iodine, and its consequent larger world-demand, would be the following: If the Exchequer receives to-day a little more than a million gold pesos at eighteenpence (per peso) on the exportation of 850 tons, for exports ten or twenty times larger it would obtain ten or twenty millions of gold pesos in export duties. Moreover, the Exchequer could, without any difficulty, triplicate the actual export duty of \$1.27 (gold) per kilo. on iodine and obtain a revenue of some fifty million gold pesos. Señor González terminated his discourse by stating that he was still studying and gathering fresh information in order to present the result for the consideration of the Council at their next meeting.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL.—The "*Gaceta de Madrid*" for April 22 contains a Royal Order which authorises the exportation from Spain, under licence, of 20,000 metric tons of olive oil, subject to the payment of an export duty of 25 pesetas per 100 kilos. net weight for oil in casks and barrels, and 20 pesetas per 100 kilos. net weight for oil packed in tins or bottles.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C. 4, June 2.

THE feeling of optimism regarding the possibility of an early and satisfactory settlement of the coal dispute has receded into the background this week, and this change of sentiment is naturally reflected in the markets. It has been decided that the drug-auctions fixed for next week will be held despite the untoward conditions; new goods will be offered. Drugs, in the interval, have accumulated, and the position has become irksome to merchants and brokers alike. Home trade is buying but little at the moment, but export business continues to show a reviving tendency. The improvement in the Italian change gives a firmer feeling to produce (including sulfur) from that country. Refined Japanese camphor is easier owing to an improved demand for export. Siam gamboge can be had at more favourable prices. Cod-liver oil is nominal at the moment. Balsams tolu and copaiba have a weaker feeling; senega is flat. Castor oil maintains its price and nux vomica remains firm. Beeswax has been selling cheaply. Quinine is in fair demand, but limited supply in dealers' hands. Shellac has receded 5s. to 25s. for standard TN; turpentine has declined 5s. per cwt.; linseed and Chinese wood oils are dearer. Fennel seed is lower, cumin being firm, and caraway seed quiet. Other changes will be found under their respective headings.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Castor seed	Arrowroot (low)	Aloin	Ammonia sulphate
Castor oil	Camphor	Alum	Benzol
Linseed oil	(Jp. ref. slabs)	Amidopyrin	Cinnamon-leaf oil
	Magnesium	Anise oil, star	Cocaine
	Peppermint oil	Atropine sulph.	Eucalyptus oil
	(Amer.)	Balsam tolu	Fennel seed
	Potash sulpho-	Citric acid	Formaldehyde
	guaiacolate	Croosote carb.	Ginger oil
	Sulphur (Sic.)	Copaiba	Glucose
		Gamboge	Guaiacwood oil
		Oxalic acid	Hexamine
		Pimento oil	Milk sugar
		(c.f.f.)	Morphine salts
		Pyrogallie acid	Nutmeg oil
		Sandalwood oil	Petrol
		(W.L.)	Petroleum
		Tartaric acid	Shellac
			Sodium nitrate
			Sodium sulphide
			Tannic acid
			Terpin hydrate
			Turpentine
			Wormseed oil

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Business is dull. Serpentina has been reduced to \$1.00 per lb. and balsam Canada to \$13.00 per American gallon. Balsam tolu is cheaper at 34c. and Oregon balsam of fir is lower at \$1.60 per American gallon. Antipyrine is lower at \$1.75 per lb., and vanillin is also cheaper at 50c.

BERGEN, June 1.—The total catch of Norwegian cod for the opening of the season now amounts to 37,000,000 st. weight, 36,600,000, against 33,000,000 at the corresponding period of last year, and the yield of steam-dried cod is 54,468 hectolitres (last week, 53,997 hectolitres), against 49,997 hectolitres at the corresponding period of 1920. Finest new Lofoten medicinal oil is nominal at about 95s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY is dull. English refined is as before, but foreign is rather easier, near shipment having been done at 23*l*. 15s. per ton c.i.f. Warehouse lots, however, are quoted 24*l*. 10s. to 25*l*. Crude is lifeless at 17*l*. 15s. c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Peru is reported firmer to arrive from New York, and in some directions on the spot up to 8s. 3*d*. is asked. Tolu is easier at 1s. 8*d*. on the spot. B.P. Copaiba is offering at 1s. 10*d*. per lb.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Several hundred cases of Japanese slabs have been sold, principally for export, at from about 3s. 5*d*. to 3s. 6*d*. per lb., and 3s. 7½*d*. is now lowest. June-July shipment is quoted at 3s. 4*d*. c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA meets with a slow sale, with good three-year-old realising about 92s. 6*d*. per cwt. on the spot. New crop in 10-ton lots for prompt shipment is quoted at 78s. c.i.f. London.

EGG PRODUCTS are dull, with sellers of prime Chinese liquid yolk at 125s. per cwt.; for May-July shipment there are sellers at 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. Dried yolk is 5*d*. and sprayed whole egg 1s.; Native dried whole is 6*d*.—all spot. Prime hen albumen is 2s. 7*d*. per lb. on the spot and 2s. 6*d*. per lb. c.i.f. for May-July shipment.

FARINA continues dull, with Japanese No. 1 nominal on spot and for June-July shipment 19s. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted. Dutch on the spot is 19s., and June-July shipment 17s. 6*d*. c.i.f.

GAMBOGE.—Siam pipe has arrived more freely of late, and prices are rather lower, good orange fracture offering at about 27*l*. per cwt.

GLUCOSE is cheaper, guaranteed water-white offering for June delivery at 30s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

GLYCERIN.—Chemically pure, water-white, s.g. 1.260, packed in tins, in cases, or drums, is quoted at 115s. per cwt. c.i.f. for prompt shipment from the Continent.

MAGNESIUM.—The demand has improved and the market is firmer. Holders of Continental are now asking 5s. 6*d*. per lb., which is more in line with home makers' prices at about 6s. per lb.

MENTHOL continues quiet, with spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 21s. per lb., and June-July shipment at 17s. 6*d*. c.i.f.

MERCURY.—The demand is dormant, but prices are fairly steady at 11*l*. to 11*l*. 10s. per bottle. The lack of export business is the chief subduing factor, while very full supplies are available. Uncertainty regarding the imposition of a heavy duty on imports into America has tended to stimulate the spot demand, and this has steadied the market a little. A permanent tariff has been urged by domestic producers, but it is possible that action by Congress may be deferred until the end of this year.

NUX VOMICA.—Several arrivals have taken place this week; c.i.f. offers are still difficult to get. Spot sales of Cocanada are reported at 52s. 6*d*. A New York advice (May 12) reports "no spot stocks of whole available, goods in transit quoted at 10c., expected to arrive in about a month."

OPIUM.—No business is being done in London, and prices are nominally unchanged at our previous quotations.

The "Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States," in its May issue, states that the opium market has been rather more animated during the month, and in all some eighty cases have been bought. Price paid for druggists' was at the rate of piastres 800 per oke, and remained firm at this level. "Softs" passed hands at from piastres 950 to piastres 1,200 per oke, according to quality, but average closing price was about piastres 1,000. There has been a small demand from the U.S.A., and a few inquiries from the Continent. No demand whatsoever from the United Kingdom. Some fifty cases have been shipped, or are ready for shipment, to the U.S.A., but whether against sales or on consignment is not clear. Smyrna is still considerably cheaper. A firmer tone set in there, too, after the first half of the month, and prices rose from piastres 625 to over piastres 650.

PETROL has been reduced by 6*d*. per gallon to 2s. 7*d*. for No. 1 and 2s. 5*d*. for No. 2.

SENEGA is flat at from 3s. 3*d*. to 3s. 4*d*. per lb. net on the spot.

SERPENTARY ROOT has declined to \$1.00 per lb. in U.S.; very little is offered on spot, last price paid being about 8s. per lb.

SHELLAC.—The spot price of usual standard TN Orange quality has receded 20s. to 25s. per cwt. on a flat market, closing at 385s.; fine lemon has declined to 475s., fine second orange to 430s., pure button to 400s., AC cakey is unchanged at 310s. August delivery has been declined from 30s. to 40s. per cwt., sales passing at 320s. to 285s. to 295s. Sellers of TN to arrive, May-June shipment, quote 265s. c.i.f., which is about 30s. lower.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—The spot price for grinding quality is from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.; a crop shortage is reported from U.S.

STYRAX is in fair supply on the spot, with sellers at from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., according to quantity.

TURPENTINE.—The consumptive demand has fallen off and the deliveries have been somewhat checked, but the warehouse stocks are down again to about 10,000 barrels for American spirit. Imports are still very small. The price this week dropped again to well below 90s., closing on Wednesday at 85s. for spot and June. Speculative business is more restricted pending developments in the American situation.

WAX, BEES', is selling at extremely low prices, including East African at from 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per cwt., Mozambique and Mombasa at 5l., Spanish at 4l. 15s., and Morocco at from 4l. 15s. to 5l. per cwt.

Seeds and Spices.

ANISE.—A small business continues to be done at 75s. per cwt. for Russian, and at the same price for Spanish.

ARROWROOT.—The sales include several hundred barrels St. Vincent at from 3d. to 3½d. per lb. Low quality has advanced ¼d. per lb.

CANARY SEED is nominally unchanged at 82s. 6d. per quarter for ordinary, but fine qualities are lower at 100s. to 105s. for good Morocco, and at 145s. for good Spanish.

CARAWAY SEED is quiet but steady at 28s. to 30s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch, and at 20s. for North African.

CHILLIES continue scarce and dear, and capsicums without stalks are unobtainable.

CLOVES are steady at 9d. per lb. for Zanzibar, but good quality commands 9½d.; value of June-July shipment is 8½d. c.i.f.

CUMIN SEED is firm at 22s. 6d. per cwt. for common Morocco, and 25s. for fair old crop. For 1920 crop 30s. is asked.

FENUGREEK SEED is lower at 8s. 9d. per cwt. for old-crop Morocco, and at 9s. to 9s. 6d., according to quantity, for 1920 crop.

GINGER.—Sound Jamaica is still absent from the market, with little prospect of obtaining further supplies.

HEMP SEED has advanced 1s. per cwt., and is firm.

NUTMEGS and MACE are quiet at steady prices.

PEPPER.—The firmer prices noted last week have been barely maintained for fair black Singapore, which has reacted to 3½d. per lb. on the spot. June-August and July-September shipments have been sold at from 4½d. to 4d. to 4½d. c.i.f. Lampong is somewhat scarce at 4½d. per lb. for heavy. Tellicherry is 4½d., and the spot value of Aleppy is 4½d. per lb. White pepper of fair Muntok quality has been selling at 8¾d.; for June-August and July-September shipment sales have been made at 8¾d. to 9½d. c.i.f. Singapore on the spot is 8¼d., and the value of June-August shipment is 8d. c.i.f.

Essential Oils.

THERE are fewer changes in prices to report this week and demand for home consumption continues to be small. Ceylon citronella remains firm. Star anise oil is weaker on the spot and cassia is also slightly cheaper. The low prices of American peppermint oil are attracting buyers. In a few articles further slight reductions have been made, including pimento, West Indian sandalwood, nutmeg, Ceylon cinnamon leaf, eucalyptus, ginger, guaiacwood, and wormseed oils. Aromatic and synthetic chemicals are in small demand and prices continue to show great variation.

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" is slightly easier on the spot at from 1s. 10½d. per lb. to 2s., according to quantity. To come forward the price is unchanged at 2s. 1d. c.i.f.

BERGAMOT is quiet and forward quotations have tended lower at from 22s. to 24s. per lb. c.i.f. for 37 to 39 l.a. Spot is unchanged at from 23s. to 25s. per lb.

CASSIA.—Spot sellers of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. quote from 3s. 10½d. to 4s. per lb. To come forward the price is about 3s. 4d. c.i.f.

CEDARWOOD is unchanged at 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. for spot. In large drums 2s. 11d. per lb. can be done.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf is cheaper on the spot at from 4½d. to 5d. per oz.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon estate oil has been sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. spot, and 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. is quoted in some directions, although 1s. 3d. could probably still be done. There are buyers at 1s. 2d. c.i.f., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. being, however, the general quotations. Java on spot is quiet at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. and Burmese is obtainable at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spot sales of 70 to 75 per cent. cineol have been made at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon on the spot is unchanged at 17s. to 18s. per lb. The current range of prices for Algerian is appreciably less, spot quotations being made at from 25s. to 26s. 6d. per lb. according to holder and quantity.

GINGER.—Spot holders quote 35s. per lb., which is lower.

GUAIACWOOD is lower on the spot at 20s. per lb.

LEMON.—To come forward, the price is substantially as quoted last week, but some importers make the position firmer for forward delivery. On the spot good-quality oil is obtainable at 2s. 10d. to 3s. 3d. per lb.

MINT.—Japanese dementholised Kobayashi-Suzuki is unchanged, with spot sellers at 4s. 3d. per lb.

NEROLI.—Recent reports state that there is little prospect of a fall in price, as new-crop oil is scarce even in Grasse. Distillers have had difficulty in getting flowers, and from 12.50 fr. to 25 fr. per kilo. has been paid. Better prices are being obtained on the Continent than in England for new-crop oil, the equivalent of 90s. per oz., it is said, having been paid abroad. The spot quotation for new-crop neroli pétale is about 80s., but this can be appreciably shaded in some directions, for a line. Spot holders of old crop still quote 60s. to 65s.

NUTMEG is lower, with spot sellers at 6s. per lb. in 28-lb. lots.

ORANGE.—A better spot demand is reported in some directions, with quotations at from 11s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. according to seller. Forward quotations are a shade easier at from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 3d. c.i.f. There appears to be small stocks of West Indian on the spot and business is reported done at about 12s.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Anatolian is obtainable on the spot at from 30s. to 35s. per oz. for good quality. Bulgarian (well-known brands) is offered around 50s. spot.

PATCHOULI is unchanged on the spot at 50s. to 53s. per lb., according to quantity and seller. Small business has been done around these figures during the week.

PEPPERMINT.—American tin oil is cheaper on the spot with a better demand at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per lb. Redistilled is quoted at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb. above these figures. H.G.H. is also lower at 46s. for spot.

PIMENTO is cheaper to arrive at 13s. per lb. c.i.f.

SANDALWOOD.—West Indian (ol. amyris) is easier on the spot at 18s. per lb. in 25-lb. lots.

SASSAFRAS.—Natural is quoted unchanged on the spot at 9s. per lb. Artificial, s.g. 1.070, is obtainable at 2s. 11d. spot.

WINTERGREEN (SWEET BIRCH OIL) is unchanged on the spot at from 21s. to 22s. per lb.

WORMSEED is lower on the spot at from 15s. to 17s. per lb.

Aromatic and Synthetic Chemicals.

AMYL SALICYLATE has been reduced on the spot to 4s. 6d. per lb. [corrected quotation]. In small lots 5s. 6d. and upwards is variously mentioned. AUBEPINE is offered at 15s. to 17s. per lb. for water-white and 13s. for straw colour. BROMSTYROL is cheaper on the spot at from 12s.

14s. per lb., with some holders quoting up to 16s. BENZYL ACETATE is lower at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per lb. BENZYL BENZOATE.—For spot, holders are now quoting 5s., cheaper offers having been withdrawn. To come forward, 4s. c.i.f. is about the current quotation. CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE is obtainable at from 7s. to 9s. per lb., the latter being guaranteed 99 per cent. COUMARIN unchanged at 11s. per lb. in 28-lb. lots. Some holders make the price to come forward dearer. GERANIOL (crude) Java citronella is obtainable at 6s. 6d. spot, and almarosa quality is quoted at 19s. HELIOTROPINE is unchanged at 11s. to 13s., according to seller and quantity. MYRROL is unchanged on spot at 3s. per lb. TERPINEOL is obtainable on the spot at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb., according to quantity. VANILLIN.—On the spot 30s. per lb. is about the price, and to come forward 29s. c.i.f. is quoted.

Fixed Oils.

CASTOR.—French medicinal, of water-white quality, remains very firm, and prices to-day vary from 66s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. in barrels, free, and 72s. to 75s. per cwt. in 40-kilo. cases, free, ex wharf London, net. English is unaltered, pharmaceutical offering at 59l., firsts at 54l., and seconds at 49l. per ton net, barrels included, ex works Hull. Finest Italian is sustained at 84s. in tins and cases and 80s. in barrels.

COD LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 24 that the market is quiet, and probably lower prices will be seen as soon as the seamen's strike is settled and when new supplies of cod-liver oil arrive. For 1921 non-freezing steam-refined quality 95s. per barrel c.i.f. London has been paid. The codfishery at inmarken gave only a small increase to the total catch of all the Norwegian codfisheries this season. The results are as follows:

		Catch of cod (millions)	Steam-refined cod-liver oil (hectol.)	Livers for crude oil (hectol.)
To May	21. 1921	...	36.600	53.997
"	" 22. 1920	...	32.700	49.538
"	" 24. 1919	...	25.700	31.899
"	" 25. 1918	...	18.900	16.690
"	" 26. 1917	...	23.400	33.401
"	" 20. 1916	...	46.400	54.654

GROUND NUT.—Finest French quality remains firm at from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. in barrels, free, ex wharf for spot delivery. To come forward there is still very heavy premium owing to the strong demand in France and the appreciation in value of the franc.

LINSEED has shown surprising resistance, offers by the mills being made rather sparingly, especially in Lancashire. There is a certain export demand to be met, and sellers in distant positions are by no means keen even at a premium over the quotation for spot delivery. The Continental trades seem quite active and firm, and the tendency of seed has again been firmer. London loses at 32l. per ton naked, and Hull at 30l. naked.

OLIVE.—Owing to the heavy demand for spot goods stocks are becoming exhausted, and finest French "extra virgin" is now quoted at 12s. 9d. to 13s. per gallon net in barrels, ex wharf London, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow, and 14s. 3d. per gallon net, in cases of 2 x 5 gallon tins, ex wharf London, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow. B.P. quality is 10s. 9d. per gallon in barrels ex wharf. All these prices are to come forward.

PEACH KERNEL is quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot in small lots.

PETROLEUM has been reduced by 6d. per gallon to 5s. 10½d. for American water-white and to 1s. 9½d. for standard white.

RAPE is firm at last week's advance; crude is quoted at 54l. to 55l. and refined 62l. per ton.

WOOD is scarce and dearer, Hankow offering at 93l. per ton on the spot, and Hong Kong at 85l. in barrels. Hankow for shipment is 62l. c.i.f.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals.

THERE is very little change to report in the state of the market; prices, if anything, show a slight tendency to decline and, generally speaking, the tone continues extremely quiet and values unsteady. Among the cheaper-priced products are cocaine, formaldehyde, hexamine,

citric and tartaric acids, milk-sugar, pyrogallol acid, tannic acid, and terpin hydrate. If the Safeguarding of Industries Bill, imposing a Customs duty equal to 33½ per cent. on all synthetic organic chemicals, becomes law, there is likely to be an appreciation in values of the lower-priced products.

ACETANILIDE continues quiet, with quotations at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.

ALON is a little cheaper this week at 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.; demand is very limited.

AMIDOPYRIN is also quoted under last week's figure, at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per lb.; the demand is not good.

ASPIRIN is offering fairly freely at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. for best-quality material; the French price is firm at 18.50fr. per kilo.

ATROPINE SULPHATE has fallen back after last week's advance and is now offering at 23s. to 24s. per oz.

BARBITONE is fairly well maintained at the low figure of 15s. per lb.; there is, however, not much demand. French price is easier at 76fr. per kilo.

BENZOIC ACID continues quiet but fairly steady at 2s. 6d. per lb.

BENZONAPHTHOL is still quoted at 9s. per lb., with the market continuing quiet.

BETANAPHTHOL.—Resublimed is still unchanged at 4s. per lb.

BROMIDES continue quiet, with values indicating a tendency to weaken. Potassium, crystals and granular, are easy at 10d. per lb. and large quantities at 9½d.; ammonium continues to be quoted at about 1s. 2d., sodium at about 1s. 1d.; these figures are maintained with difficulty.

CAFFEINE.—The pure alkaloid is offered at 21s. to 22s. 6d. per lb., the latter price for small lots: to arrive 20s. c.i.f. is quoted.

CALCIUM LACTATE continues fairly steady on a quiet market at 2s. 3d. per lb.

CHLORAL HYDRATE is unchanged and quite steady at 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., duty paid.

CITRIC ACID is moving in limited quantities, but the market is very unsteady and quotations are varying to some extent, with the general average about 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., less 5 per cent. from dealers.

COCAINE.—An average price for hydrochloride in small lots is about 12s. per oz., and less would be taken for important business.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A fair demand is reported, with prices ranging from 130s. to 135s. per cwt. for 99 to 100 per cent. powder on the spot. Some of the extremely low prices current apply to goods not up to B.P. standard, and such parcels have had to be rejected by buyers on account of impurities.

CREOSOTE continues steady but quiet at 5s. per lb. for U.S.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE is slightly easier at 15s. per lb.; market continues very quiet.

HEXAMINE is lower again this week, and now offering fairly freely at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., and up to 6s. for small lots; also 5s. c.i.f. to come forward.

HYDROQUINONE is moving in limited quantities at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

METHYL SALICYLATE is very steady at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. according to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL continues to be offered at last week's figures of 21s. to 22s. per lb.

MILK SUGAR.—Competition from U.S. has brought down prices again, with finest B.P. powder offering at from 130s. to 132s. 6d. per cwt. according to quantity.

MORPHINE SALTS.—English makers' prices have undergone a further reduction of from 6d. to 3s. per oz., current quotations being as follows: Hydrochloride, 12s. 6d.; crystals, 12s. 9d.; acetate, 12s. 6d.; bromide, 15s. 8d.; diacetyl, 21s.; diacetyl hydrochlor., 20s.; ethyl hydrochlor., 21s.; meconate, 15s. 8d.; sulphate, 12s. 6d.; sulphate crystals, 12s. 9d.; neutral tartrate, 15s. 8d.; morphine alkaloid cryst., 15s. 11d.; and præcip., 15s. 8d. per oz. net.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is unchanged, with values steady at 4s. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE is maintained at 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb.

PHENACETIN is quiet, but values are steady at 7s. 3d. to 8s. per lb. as to quantity.

PHENAZONE is still offering unchanged at 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb.; market continues quiet. French price is firm at 54 fr. per kilo.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is firm, with values unchanged at 5s. per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, B.P., continues to be in ample supply, and is easy at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. A fair amount of small business is being done. French price, 11 fr. per kilo.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE is showing up firmer this week at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb.

PYROGALLIC ACID is easier at from 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb. for crystals and 8s. 9d. to 9s. 7d. for resublimed.

QUININE.—Dealers continue to report a fair export and home demand, but supplies in second-hands are becoming short; business has been done at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8½d. per oz. for sulphate. For hydrochloride from 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. per oz. is asked, with limited offerings also.

SALICYLATES.—Salicylic acid, B.P., is now a little firmer and generally quoted at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; French price is easier at 12 fr. per kilo. Sodium salicylate powder is unchanged from last week at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.; demand is far from satisfactory.

SALOL is quiet and weak at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., and 3s. to arrive in 100-kilo. lots.

SANTONIN.—The arrival of two consignments, valued in all at 10,000l., has taken place to London via Switzerland, and the owners of the parcels are now able to offer as follows: Minimum lots of 5 kilos., 70l. per kilo.; 10 kilos., 69l.; 25 kilos., 68l.; and 50 to 100 kilos., 67l. per kilo., net cash ex warehouse London, in original 1-kilo. parcels.

SILVER NITRATE.—Crystals on June 1 were quoted as follows: In quantities of 25 oz., 2s. 1½d. per oz.; 50 oz., 2s. 1¾d.; 100 oz., 2s. 0¾d.; 250 oz., 2s. 0¾d.; 500 oz., 1s. 11¾d. (metal price, 33½d.).

SODIUM BENZOATE continues quite firm but quiet at 2s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE, B.P., is unchanged at 24s. 6d. to 25s. per lb.

TANNIC ACID.—Leviss is quiet, and values are easier at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID.—English makers do not appear to be quoting at present low prices. Dealers report the market easier at 1s. 6½d. per lb. for Italian.

TERPIN HYDRATE is quoted at the much cheaper figures of 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per lb.

THYMOL continues almost nominal at 25s. to 26s. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

June 1.

It was hoped that by this time the disastrous miners' dispute, which has been dragging on now for two months, would have been settled and that a start would have been made towards a resumption of trade on more normal lines, but up to the time of writing there appears to be little if any chance of the dispute being settled in the immediate future. It is certain that while the strike continues there can be no possible hope of any improvement in business, which continues very unsatisfactory. Values generally are about the same, but have a slight tendency in some instances to decline.

ACETIC ACID continues to be offered, but there is practically no demand; quotations are about the same as last week: 80 per cent. technical at 45l.; and glacial, 98 per cent., at 55l. per ton.

ALUM is, if anything, a little easier and is offering in some instances as low as 17l. per ton f.o.b.; there is but small inquiry.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE is much lower, June delivery offering at 18l. 10s. per ton, less 3 per cent., to merchants. Export price to the Colonies is 16l., and to foreign countries 16l. to 20l.

ARSENIC.—There is a little demand for white Cornish powder, the terms asked being 45l. per ton, delivered London or Liverpool. Grecian is worth about 45l. c.i.f.

BLEACHING POWDER is very dull, values continue at 19l. per ton for 35 to 37 per cent. in hardwood casks.

COPPER SULPHATE is in a moderate demand for export, but

there is plenty of competition, especially from Lancashire where some makers have been utilising scrap copper acquired on cheap terms, which has doubtless enabled them to quote comparatively low figures down to about 30l., if not less, in recent weeks. The more general f.o.b. quotation for casks, less 5 per cent., however, still 32l. In some few cases makers are still working off old stocks and making no new sulphate, while the margin of profit is exceedingly poor. Home production is said to be still more than 50 per cent. below the pre-war normal.

EPSOM SALT is only in occasional demand; commercial quality is now quoted at about 8l. 10s. in single bags and druggists' at about 10l. per ton. Owing to the trouble, some English makers have ceased operation temporarily, and they quote higher prices than the foreign going.

FORMALDEHYDE is cheaper, 40 per cent. offering at 95 per ton in barrels; no record of business.

LEAD ACETATE continues lifeless and values nominal 50l. per ton for brown broken and 56l. for white crystal.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—The revival of business is very slow and prices have remained as before, either for white-lead or lead-oxides, in spite of the very sharp ups and downs in raw material. The works are wanting orders, especially for export, but French and German competition has been exceedingly aggressive, and this will probably continue until a more important reduction in the rates of exchange becomes possible.

LIME ACETATE (80 per cent. Grey).—American is offering, but not being taken up, at 15l. per ton.

LITHOPONE is still dull, with values fairly well maintained at about 30l. for 30 per cent. Continental material and 32l. 10s. for light resisting, casks free.

OXALIC ACID is showing up in some cases slightly easier and offering as low as 9d. per lb.; market is very dull.

POTASH CAUSTIC has recovered somewhat, and supplies are said to be scarce; values are now firm at 44l. to 45l. per ton for 88 to 92 per cent. material.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE is still offered by makers at 10½d. per lb.; spot lots are offered as low as 9½d., but the demand is far from good.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE continues to be quoted by makers at 45l. per ton; spot lots quoted at 47l. 10s. supplies are scarce and values firm.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is quoted by makers unchanged at 5½d. per lb.; spot lots are offering at about the same figure.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE is quoted unchanged by makers at 1s. 9d. per lb.; dealers are offering at 1s. 7d. market is very dull.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIAN, red and yellow, are lifeless with values nominal at 2s. 3d. and 1s. 2d. per lb. respectively.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE is quoted unchanged by makers at 20l. per ton for 90 per cent. material. ex ship. Dealers are offering at 22l. per ton; supplies are scarce and values inclined to be firm.

SALTCAKE continues nominal; there seems to be no demand whatever; value may be taken as 6l. 10s. per ton f.o.b.

SODA ASH (58 per cent. light alkali) is quoted unchanged at last week's figure of 9l. per ton f.o.b. and 8l. 10s. per ton ex store; makers' prices unchanged at 8l. 10s. for home trade only.

SODA CRYSTALS.—English makers and dealers are offering at 7l. per ton in bags.

SODIUM BICARBONATE.—Refined in bags is about 10l. 10 per ton ex store; mineral water about 10l.; small business continues to be done; makers' prices continue unchanged at 12l. per ton for home trade only.

SODIUM CAUSTIC.—Makers' prices are 26l. 15s. per ton for 76 to 77 per cent. in large drums f.o.r. and 24l. 10s. for 70 to 72 per cent. material; spot parcels are offering at 23l. per ton f.o.b. for 70 to 72 per cent. in drums and 26l. per ton for 76 to 77 per cent. in drums f.o.b. American 76 per cent. quoted at competitive figures c.i.f. Continental ports and United Kingdom; only very limited business is being done.

SODIUM CHLORATE continues to be quoted by makers unchanged at 4½d.; dealers are asking 4d.; market is very quiet.

SODIUM CYANIDE is offered by makers at 1s. per lb. for 100 per cent. basis; dealers are quoting 11½d., packages free, f.o.b.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues in limited demand; photographic, pea crystals in 1-cwt. kegs is 26l. to 27l. per ton; commercial quality is a little easier this week and offering at about 20l. per ton; makers' prices for the latter 19l. and 26l. for photographic.

SODIUM NITRATE is again offered by makers at the slightly reduced figure of 19l. 10s. per ton for 96 per cent. refined material f.o.r. Liverpool; dealers are offering at the same figure; there is, however, but small demand.

SODIUM NITRITE continues to be quoted by makers at 42l. per ton for 100 per cent. material; spot lots offering at 40l.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is now quoted by makers at the cheaper figure of 7d. per lb.; dealers spot lots are generally quoted at about 7½d.; there is but very small demand.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is quoted by makers this week at the lower figure of 24l. per ton for 60 to 65 per cent. concentrated in casks; spot lots 60 to 62 per cent. solid offering at 25l. per ton f.o.b.; only very limited business is being done.

SODIUM SULPHITE.—Anhydrous continues lifeless, with values nominal at 23l. per ton; crystals are quoted by makers unchanged at 12l. 10s. per ton for home trade only.

SULPHUR.—Owing to the improvement in the Italian exchange, Sicilian is firmer, the spot value of Sicilian flowers being from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per cwt., and roll 6d. less.

TIN CRYSTALS continue a quiet and steady market at 1s. 6d. per lb. for best English.

WHITE-LEAD is showing up much firmer this week and holders are not accepting less than 45l. per ton, less 5 per cent., for pure powdered material; supplies are very limited.

ZINC ASHES are quoted unchanged, and very quiet at 6l. per ton f.o.b., basis 70 per cent.

ZINC PRODUCTS.—Zinc chloride, fused solid, 99 to 100 per cent. is offering, but not in much demand at 35l. per ton in drums. Zinc dust is in moderate supply, but there is practically no demand; quotations are at the following figures: English 92 to 94 per cent., 57l. 10s. per ton; Silesian, firsts, 80 to 90 per cent., 45l. per ton. Zinc oxides are in good supply, but in very limited demand; values are quite steady and higher advances are probable owing to the prices of spelter. Current prices are: White seal, 47l. 10s.; green seal, 45l.; red seal, 40l.; blue seal, 32l. per ton. German competition is again well to the fore since the modification of the tax on the imports of German goods. There seems to be no little opposition to the Anti-dumping Bill in regard to zinc oxide.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—This market continues in a very stagnant condition, and holders are quoting for all products at last week's figures.

German Chemical Market.

Berlin, May 27.

OWING to the changed position regarding the Reparations Bill, and owing to the fact that the German Government has declared itself ready to pay the bills of receipt of the British Treasury, German chemical manufacturers and exporters are once more agreeable to quoting to-day their products and colours on the old terms of payment—viz., net cash in exchange for documents in England. The following prices are advised as being generally quoted by German export houses of chemical and allied products; same are c.i.f. London or Liverpool in suitable free packages:

ACETIC ACID, 80 per cent. pure, 49l. per ton; 99 per cent. pure, 59l. 10s. per ton; 40 per cent. pure, 27l. 10s. per ton, carboys included. **AMMONIUM BROMIDE**, B.P., 11d. per lb., in kegs. **ARSENIC, WHITE**, is 47l. 10s. per ton, in casks. **BARIUM CHLORIDE** (98/100 per cent.),

white crystals, 17l. 10s., in casks. **BICHROMATE OF POTASH**, crystals or fused, 7d. per lb., in casks. **BICHROMATE OF SODA**, crystals or fused, 9d. per lb., in casks. **BICARBONATE OF POTASH**, crystals or powdered, 7d. per lb., in kegs. **SODIUM BICARB.** B.P., powdered, 14l. per ton, in kegs. **BLANC-FIXE** (97 per cent.), 11l. 10s. per ton, in casks; 97 per cent. (paste = 25/30 per cent. H₂O), 7l. 5s., in casks. **POTASSIUM BROMIDE**, B.P., crystals or granular, 9½d. per lb., in kegs. **SODIUM BROMIDE**, B.P., crystals or granular, 9½d. per lb., in kegs. **BLEACH**, 37/7 per cent., 15l. 15s., in drums. **BARIUM HYDRATE**, crystals, 13l. 15s. per ton. **CALCIUM CHLORIDE**, 70/75 per cent., 7l. 15s. per ton, in drums; 90/95 per cent., 9l. 15s. per ton, in drums. **CHLORIDE OF MAGNESIUM**, solid fused, in drums, 10l. 15s. per ton. **CHLORATE OF POTASH**, powdered, in 1-cwt. kegs, 39l. per ton; crystals, 99/100 per cent., 43l. per ton. **CARBONATE OF POTASH**, calcined, 98/100 per cent., 32l. 10s. per ton, in casks; 96/98 per cent., 29l. 10s. per ton, in casks; 86/88 per cent., 27l. 10s. per ton, in casks; hydrated, 80/84 per cent., 30l. per ton, in casks. **CAUSTIC POTASH**, 88/92 per cent., 30l. 10s. per ton, in casks. **CREAM OF TARTAR**, 99/100 per cent., B.P., 1s. 2½d. per lb., in kegs or casks. **CHLORIDE OF ZINC**, 98/100 per cent., fused, solid, or powdered, 23l. per ton. **CHROME ALUM OF POTASH**, 15 per cent., fine crystals, 28l. per ton. **CITRIC ACID CRYSTALS**, B.P., 1s. 11d. per lb. **EPSOM SALTS**, B.P., article prohibited for export; price to other countries about 9l., f.o.b. Hamburg, in bags. **FLUORIDE OF SODIUM**, 8d. per lb., in kegs, cases, and tins. **FORMIC ACID**, 85 per cent. tech., 7d. per lb., in glass carboys. **GLAUBER'S SALT**, iron-free, 5l. 15s., in bags. **SALTCAKE**, 96/98 per cent., calc. ground, 10l. 10s., in ton bags; 96/98 per cent. calc., in lumps, 9l. 5s. per ton, in bags. **HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA**, pea crystals, in kegs, 23l. per ton. **LEAD ACETATE**, tech., fine needle crystals, 51l. per ton; pure, 54l. per ton. **NAPHTHALENE**, 79-81° m.p., 29l., in barrels. **OXALIC ACID**, 98/100 per cent., 9½d. per lb. **PERMANGANATE OF POTASH**, B.P., 50 kilos., in iron drums, 1s. 7½d. per lb. **POTASH ALUM**, lumps or powdered, 14l. 10s. per ton, in barrels. **PRUSSATE OF POTASH**, crystals (yellow), 1s. 4d. per lb.; (red), 2s. 1d. per lb. **PRUSSATE OF SODA**, crystals (yellow), 9½d. per lb. **SAL AMMONIAC**, 99/100 per cent., fine white crystals; free from metal, technically pure, 33l. per ton; dog's-tooth crystals, 40l. per ton; sublimed, from 49l. to 54l., according to quality. **SODIUM SULPHIDE**, 60/62 per cent., solid conc., 25l., in drums; 30/32 per cent., solid conc., 16l., in drums. **TETRACHLORIDE OF CARBON**, 40l., in drums.

German Reparation (Recovery).

UNDER the German Reparation (Recovery) No. 11 Order, dated May 27, 1921, goods of the following description are exempted from the operation of the Act—viz., goods which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise not to have been first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom. This Order has the effect of confining the operation of the Act to goods first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom, directly or indirectly. The place of manufacture or production of the goods is immaterial; the test is whether the country whence the goods are first consigned to the United Kingdom is Germany. Goods are regarded as consigned from the country where they were last owned and from which they were procured by the importer—e.g., goods of German manufacture or production sent to Holland and thence shipped to the United Kingdom are consigned from Germany, unless they have been the subject of a genuine sale to an independent purchaser in Holland who has resold them to the United Kingdom. Goods on which the reparation levy is paid on importation into the United Kingdom will not be subject to the export levy to be made in Germany. The requirement of a Consular certificate of non-German origin in the case of goods consigned from European countries other than Germany will no longer be enforced, and in place of the special declaration at present required on entries for such goods the following declaration is to be substituted: "I declare that the merchandise shown in this entry was not first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom." Evidence in support of this declaration must be produced if called for by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of importation. In the case of goods shipped from German ports which are claimed not to have been first consigned from Germany documentary evidence in the form of through bill of lading, railway consignment note, invoice, etc., showing consignment to the United Kingdom from the original point of despatch, must in all cases be produced to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of importation. These modifications in the requirements and procedure under the Act have effect only as regards goods imported by ships arriving within the port of discharge after midnight of May 26-27, 1921.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—May I ask your permission to call the attention of ladies desiring to compete in the Eucryl and Glaxo prize competitions for needlework that the articles should be sent to me at 16 Priory Gardens, Highgate, London, N. 6, on June 6 at the latest? The *nom de plume* should be attached to the work, and the name and address of sender sent in a sealed envelope on the outside of which should be written the *nom de plume*. We have been able to get the Editor of "The Drapers' Record" to appoint an expert to be the judge. The report and award will be announced in the Pharmaceutical Press.

Yours faithfully,

L. SKINNER,

The Ladies' Sewing Guild.

Hon. Sec.

SIR,—In conjunction with the Committee we have arranged with a number of pharmacists in London and the country to take a number of samples of our products, display them on the counter, together with a special collecting-box, which we supply, and which bears a notice inviting the public to help themselves to one of the samples, and place 1d. or more in the box. We hope by this means to make some small contribution towards the special effort on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. We have already been assured of the hearty support of a number of our customers. The samples we have specially packed, and send the whole outfit to the pharmacists free of all cost to them, and we ask them to open the box on Monday, June 20, and remit the proceeds direct to us at the Chemists' Exhibition, so that we may have the pleasure of handing over any amount they may have collected in this manner to the secretary of the Ladies' Sewing Guild. We thought this effort would be somewhat novel and original, and, at the same time, in a pleasant manner combine philanthropy with business to our mutual benefit.

Yours faithfully,

Raynes Park, S.W. 20.

LYSOL, LTD.

Dangerous Drugs Act Regulations.

SIR,—Has it never occurred to the authorities that the chemists might refuse to work the above Act, or do they know that we are not sufficiently united to do this? What would happen if we did? Is there any other body of traders that could take our place? Also, considering that we shall have a lot more trouble in dispensing Insurance prescriptions containing morphine, etc., under these Regulations, shall we receive a better rate of pay? Have we no fighting spirit in us, and do we not take these things too lying down?

Yours respectfully,

E. W. (31/5).

SIR,—The Government will pay inspectors to spy on the chemist. Who will pay the registration-fees? Why not go further and have purchases sworn before a notary? The lawyer would demand his fee. If the chemist is not qualified or to be trusted to sell poisons, why not refuse to keep them? The profit on poisons does not pay the rent. Is the "boss" to be always on duty? The assistant of the future will not take overtime. Are we to refuse to dispense scripts which have been in use for years, or shall we keep a "Doc" on the premises? It seems to me that the promoters of such laws should be chained up with the cocaine dopers and passed on to the lethal chamber where all the mad dogs go.

Yours truly,

J. J. J. (1/6).

SIR,—There can be little difference of opinion that chemists are placed under unnecessary restrictions by the Regulations issued under the Dangerous Drugs Act, and your criticisms in your issue of May 28 will generally be welcomed. At the same time, I think your strictures regarding the Regulations for the use of dangerous drugs on board ship are not justified. You state: "We cannot see any method provided by which the master of a ship can obtain the drugs in the first place." I should like to point out that in the Regulations under Section 7, "Sale and Distribution" (4), "... no person shall supply ... any of the drugs to any person who is not licensed or otherwise authorised to be in possession of the drug. ..." Under "Possession" (Regulation 7), "... no person shall be in possession of any of the drugs unless (c) he is ... authorised by these Regulations ... to be in possession of the drugs." Under "Ships" (Regulation 15), "in the case of a ship ... the master of the ship shall be deemed to be a person authorised to be in possession of the drugs." I think that you will agree with me that this provides adequate facilities for obtaining the drugs by the master of a ship which does not carry as part of her complement a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Yours faithfully,

Hitchin.

ALFRED LATCHMORE.

SIR,—Your editorial article, "Whitehall Wins," ought to make those (the Society or the Retail Pharmacists' Union) who speak for the rank and file of pharmacy realise what a small amount they do for us who pay. The doctor wins all the way and every time. Clause 8 takes the biscuit. It is evidently intended (a) to stop counter prescribing, (b) the sale of articles the chemist puts up himself containing any of these drugs, and (c) the sale of these drugs in old recipes that customers bring in. The following are in general demand. Shall I be able to supply after September 1?

Liq. morph. hyd. 5ij.	Tr. opii ... ℥xxx.	Tr. opii ... 5j.
Tr. nucis vom. ... 5ij.	Ol. anisi ... ℥xxx.	Sp. camph. ... 5j.
Glyc. pepsin. ... 5j.	Ol. m. pip. ... ℥xxx.	Tr. capsici ... 5j.
Aq. chlorof. ad 5vj.	Tr. camph. co. 5iv.	Tr. rhei co. ... 5j.
		Sp. m. pip ... 5j.

Can you say why suppos. morphia is not in Schedule 2?

Yours truly,

IS IT WORTH WHILE? (29/5).

[The Regulations do not apply to preparations containing less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine. The mixtures given above do not appear to come within the Regulations. We hope to refer to this matter in detail before the Regulations come into force.—EDITOR.]

SIR,—Bureaucracy is becoming as big a curse on this country as Prussianism was in Germany. It is a negation of liberty. The true bureaucrat stands for his department, and the kindred spirit of these barnacles makes them stick to each other even as they clog the ship of State, and every little back-stair sniveller swells the gushing chorus of admiration to win an "O.B.E." or some similar affectation. The latest effusion by the bureaucrats is typical—"Our decree has gone forth." That it is utter foolishness and will fail of its object is not the point in question. He who cares to dodge it can, but the honest citizen, who is the best safeguard against abuse, must needs be penalised. Yet this flouting of the Pharmaceutical Society by a Government department—was it not asked for? Did we not show a pusillanimity to another bureaucrat over the by-law, and did not our own people allow themselves to be gulled into voting their own damnation. It seems to me the logic of events; the devil suppers require a long spoon and prostration is easy. The Home Office is only carrying out the officious process begun by the Privy Council. The Ministry of Health will soon be ready to play their card; it is even hinted at in the report on the Dangerous Drugs inquiry. Pharmacists two years ago lacked the backbone to resist. Had they then shown the capacity to be true to themselves we should not be whining now that the Pharmaceutical Society is treated as a thing despised by Government departments.

Yours truly,

A MERE LONDONER (30/5).

SIR,—The Regulations under the Dangerous Drugs Act, now due to come into force on September 1, add yet another instance to the long run of defeats which pharmacy has suffered at the hands of the authorities. The Pharmacy Act is overruled, and, whether it was added in a sarcastic vein or not, the position is emphasised in Clause 10, which graciously permits us to carry on at an open shop the business of retailing, dispensing, and compounding these drugs (for which purpose I used to think we obtained our statutory qualification), subject always to the provisions of these Regulations. A new feature is in Clause 6, section *b*, which allows a prescription to be repeated on three occasions; this system has already been introduced on the Ministry of Pensions' scripts, and is really a distinct breach of the agreement to do away with "Rep. Mist." What will be the position where a doctor orders a drug under the Regulations on a panel script and adds to be supplied on three occasions? Clause 9, section 9, provides that besides the record book a pharmacist's prescription books and poison register shall be open to inspection at all times. It will be necessary to know who are the authorised inspectors, and whether they will show some form of authority for inspecting these books, as otherwise this is a clause that might lead to abuse. From the retail point of view, the Regulations are possibly a little more favourable than they were, as the two principal articles in demand—namely, Dover's powder and gall and opium ointment have been exempted, and with regard to pharmacists' own preparations containing morphine they will have to be adjusted to contain less than the one-fifth per cent., so as to be outside the scope of the order. As applied to medical practitioners, the whole thing is more or less a farce, as any drugs personally administered are now specially exempted, so that there can never be, owing to this exemption, an accurate record kept showing where any given quantity purchased has gone to. On the other hand, it was puerile to expect a busy doctor to enter up all the particulars required for every morphine or cocaine injection, and the dilemma only throws into more relief the futility of the whole thing. Mr. Woolcock's reservation to the report of the Departmental Committee shows the true solution of the difficulty, and, as the other members of the Committee remarked, it is a big question. So big that all our neighbours have decided it some time ago, and it is left for us to wallow in the makeshifts of the Middle Ages.

Yours faithfully,
HABET (28/5).

Calcutta Chemists and the Rate of Exchange.

SIR,—I thank you for having published in your issue of April 2 the report of the general meeting of the Calcutta Chemists' and Druggists' Association held February 27. I, however, take exception to the editorial remarks noted at the end of the report. Your assertion that in 1915 the dealer accepted the draft and then mortgaged it to the bank for 75 per cent. of the value, and also deposited 25 per cent. in cash with them, is incorrect so far as the Calcutta chemists were concerned. The banks, in 1915, accepted payment at the rate ruling on the date of maturity, and continued doing so until in June 1919 they deviated from this practice, and since then have been collecting drafts at rates current on date of payment. This departure is strongly resented by this Association. There should be one principle and one procedure for the banks for dealing with these import drafts, and if they had collected in 1915 at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of maturity it is only right that they should follow the same principle and procedure now. Obdurate as they are, the banks do not care a straw for any principle when there is the least opportunity for profiteering. I give below an excerpt from a letter dated April 15, 1921, from the National Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta, to one of the drawers:

The arrangement then in force was that payment of past due bills was accepted at the rate ruling on due date so long as such rate was *below* that current on the date of payment, otherwise payment was made at the current rate of the day when the bill was actually retired. You will see that this arrangement, instead of being a concession,

was more in the nature of a penalty for allowing bills to go past due.

Well, sir, the above statement disproves Sir Charles C. McLeod's allegation that "the profits made by the members of Indian associations when the rupee was at its zenith must have been enormous." At any rate, the members of the drug-trade did not profit. I do not wonder at this moment at the suspicion held by certain sections of the Indian mercantile community that this sudden inflation of the English exchange is a plot against India by persons of Sir Charles's views. Reverting to my original topic, permit me to explain how I justify my theory that banks should realise payments of these overdue drafts at the rate of exchange ruling on due dates. As soon as a bank in Calcutta receives a London import draft it credits its London office with the sterling value of same, and on the date of maturity converts same into rupees at the rate of exchange current on that day, in order to fix its own position. Meanwhile the bank sells its own drafts on London at rates ruling day to day and to the extent of its own liability to London. When that extent has been covered and there be further demand for drafts on London, the bank obtains same from the other joint-stock banks in India for supplying its own constituents, and thereby earns a discount. In the event of a drawee failing to retire an import draft on maturity, the rupee value of the bill is the actual amount of the bank's "bills recoverable" on that date, accruing interest all the while until realisation, the bank having lien on the relative goods. Should the drawee altogether fail to meet his obligation, the bank has the legal sanction to recover the entire value of the bill from the drawer. Thus the bank loses absolutely nothing by the bills of exchange transactions. This is the normal, legal, and ethical way of dealing with the import drafts; and not by adopting arbitrary self-sanctioned rules from time to time for filling the coffers with ultra-profits. I greatly appreciate Sir Charles McLeod's opinion that individual cases should be treated on their own merits. There is nothing like compromise and co-operation, and the Calcutta Chemists' and Druggists' Association is prepared to give its best assistance to the British consignors in realising their locked-up capital. I do not countenance the proposal demanding the "stabilised" rate from the manufacturers or the banks; but I fully support the resolution passed by my Association, published in your issue of April 2, 1921, that banks should collect overdue drafts only at the rate current on date of maturity. The Negotiable Instrument Act, XXVI. of 1881, section 117, clearly states that the holder (our good banks in the present instance) is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in protesting, presenting, and noting same. Let me add the interest up to the date of payment. Now, what should we call the "amount due"? The banks, of course, would have the sterling value indicated. But why not the rupee value of the instrument calculated at the rate ruling on the due date, since the holder and the drawee reside at the place of payment? If you alter the position of the bank from a holder to a collecting medium, the whole relation and the character of the instrument change instantly, the draft will then be nothing more than a covering memo. of the invoice, and all talk of maturity and repudiation must cease at once. It would be a matter for mutual settlement between the manufacturer and the importer. I very well conceive that most of the manufacturers are so heavily indebted to the banks that they feel too weak to remonstrate against banks' vagaries, and here lies the stumbling-block. However, if manufacturers in the drug-trade would place individual cases of defaulting dealers before me and abide by the settlement arrived at by this Association, the stagnation may be very soon overcome, and with least loss to the parties concerned.

Yours faithfully,

H. D. NAG,

Secretary.

Calcutta Chemists' and Druggists' Association,
Paul Buildings, 1 Bonfield Lane, Calcutta.

Legal Queries.

G. F. (31/5).—The Regulations regarding the sale of carbolic-acid preparations only apply to liquids. We presume you are referring to solid carbolic soap.

A. K. (24/5) asks whether it is necessary to pay unemployment insurance contributions in respect of an indentured apprentice. [An indentured apprentice must be insured, since the Act expressly covers service under a contract of apprenticeship.]

C. T. (23/5) recently sold property through his solicitor for 2,700*l.* at an agreed commission of 1 per cent. In his account the solicitor charges, in addition to the commission of 27*l.*, a sum of 32*l.* "for preparing the contract of sale, deducing the title, and perusing and completing the conveyance." Is the latter item chargeable? [The solicitor is entitled to charge the 32*l.*, which is the scale fee, in addition to his commission.]

Amateur (10/5) asks what form of agreement it is usual for a traveller on commission to sign; what stamp-duty is payable; and whether it is necessary, in order to make the contract binding, for the employer to make a gift of money—say, 2*s.* 6*d.*—to the traveller? [An ordinary agreement for the employment of a traveller requires a 6*d.* stamp only, and it is perfectly valid without a gift of money. No special form of agreement is required; but it should embody all the terms of the engagement, including the rate of remuneration. The contract should provide precisely how, when, and upon what orders commission is to be paid, and should also state what is to be the position when the agreement is terminated.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

J. B. & Co. (19/5).—The high cost of flavouring essences is due to the spirit contained in the preparations. For this reason flavouring powders or pastes are preferable, the basis being sugar or glucose.

Storax (24/5).—Red wine must be detannated if it is to be medicated with iron and it is desired to retain the red colour. The detannation is effected by adding successive portions of gelatin and allowing the wine to stand for a few weeks. The process generally alters the colour of the wine at the same time.

C. L., Ltd. (14/5), and *T. H. M.* (17/5).—COCONUT-OIL SHAMPOO.—See *C. & D.*, 11., 1920, pp. 1426 and 1486.

G. T. T. & Co. (12/5).—The manufacture of aqueous tinctures and concentrated infusions is dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" (*C. & D.* Office, 16*s.* post free).

C. F. F. (10/5).—DRESSING FOR CANVAS SHOES.—

French chalk,			
Flake white,			
Zinc oxide	...	...	of each 2 oz.
Gum acacia	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Carbolic acid	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Water	...	...	a sufficiency

Mix to form a thick cream.

W. D. (14/5).—We do not know the composition of the veterinary preparation to which you refer.

Mack (5/5).—WHITE SCOUR OR CURD POWDER FOR CALVES.—This preparation is a white powder, and appears to be a mixture of zinc oxide—the chief ingredient—and sodium sulphate, also a little potassium nitrate; a trace of carbonate is also present. Zinc oxide is an unusual ingredient. We do not remember having seen it used before in such a preparation.

D. E. D. (2/5).—SURFACE HARDENER FOR CONCRETE.—This is in the form of a pale yellow solution, containing large quantities of the chlorides of calcium and magnesium. The specific gravity of the solution is 1.295.

F. H. R. (6/5).—POWDER USED FOR ELECTRICAL WELDING.—This is a grey powder which yields 62 per cent. of ash. The colour is probably due to graphitic carbon, as the powder burns away on heating. A considerable quantity of an insoluble silicate appears to be present, together with a small proportion of calcium carbonate; also still smaller proportions of soluble sodium, iron, and aluminium salts.

W. E. W. (21/5).—POWDER FOR PRESERVING BACON.—This is a white powder containing starch as its chief ingredient, together with some borax and a little potassium nitrate.

M. M. (26/5).—ODOURLESS DISINFECTANT.—The kind to which you refer is made as follows:

Sodium chloride	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	1 gallon.
Dissolve,			
Lead nitrate	...	...	1 oz.
Water	...	...	1 gallon.
Dissolve,			

Mix the two solutions, allow the precipitate to settle, and pour off the clear portion for use.

Exporter (19/5).—The import duties into the United States on proprietary medicines (including veterinary) are as follows: All medicines containing no alcohol, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; on medicines containing up to 20 per cent. alcohol, duty = 10*c.* per lb. + 20 per cent. *ad val.*; up to 40 per cent. alcohol, duty = 20*c.* per lb. + 20 per cent. *ad val.*; up to 50 per cent. alcohol, duty = 40*c.* per lb. + 20 per cent. *ad val.*

R. H. B. (31/5).—HOME-BREWING OF BEER.—You should not overlook the fact that persons brewing beer require to be licensed. There is an exception in the case of cottagers brewing beer in the summer for their own use in the course of their employment on harvest work. The conditions were given in the *C. & D.*, 1919, p. 1064. The following is how home brewing is conducted on a small scale: Take a peck of good malt and 1 lb. of hops, put them into 20 gals. of water, and boil for half-an-hour. Then run the liquid through a hair-cloth sieve and cool to 60° F. Add to it 2 gals. of molasses and a pint of yeast, mix, and put into a clean barrel; fill up with cold water to within six inches of the bung-hole, to allow space for fermentation, and bung down tight. If the tap is inserted at the same time, it prevents disturbance afterwards. In a fortnight the beer is ready for consumption.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," June 15, 1871.

The Importance of Chloral.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to Dr. Squibb's very exhaustive account of chloral which we print in this number. The importance of chloral, and the wonderful popularity it has attained, is not due to a mere freak of fashion. Considering how recklessly it has been employed, and how little we have known of its nature and properties, it is marvellous that accidents with it have been so rare. Its effects are not yet fully understood, nor, we believe, are they yet sufficiently appreciated. The sufferer after taking a dose is wafted, as by an invisible power, into a region of ease and rest. This description is by no means a poetical form of expression. We know of no form of words which will so exactly convey the intervening luxury of the period between taking the chloral and the unconsciousness of the sleep which results. Of course, it is not always alike successful, but it is worth while to ascertain always that this cannot be the fault of the chloral. Dr. Squibb objects to the addition of the word *hydrate* to the name by which this remedy is recognised.

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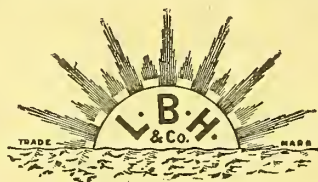
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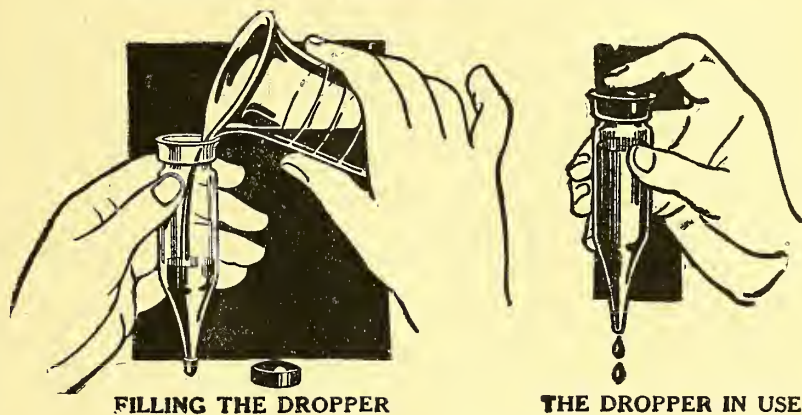
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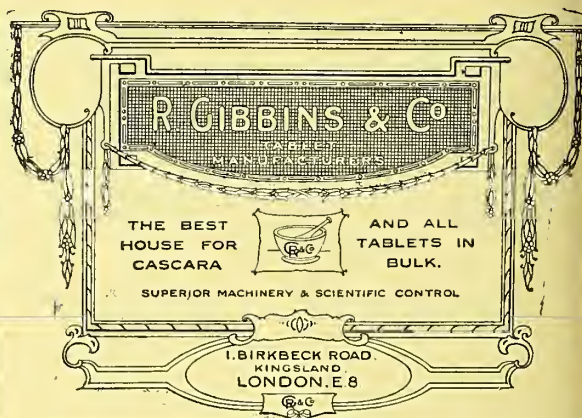
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*56 lb. Bags	} Sent direct to Chemist's own customer	{ 20½% 24%
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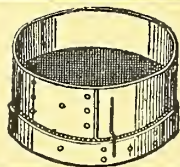
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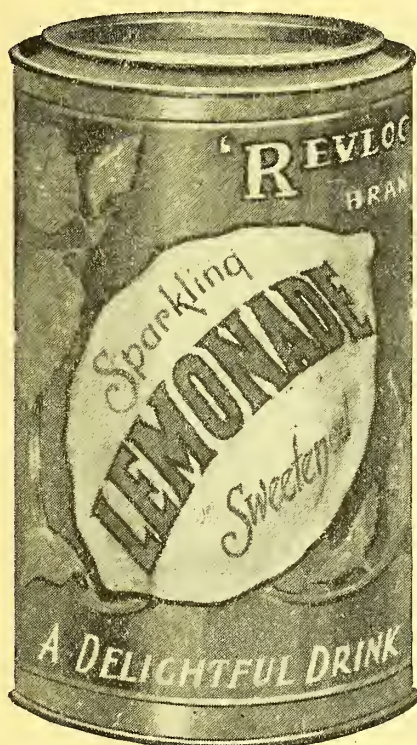
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BRAND.



SUGAR-SWEETENED
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1/- per tin
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1 gross lots	-	8/-	doz.
6 dozen	-	8/3	"
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Carriage paid. Special terms
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(Replica of Tin)

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Put this on a P.C. { " Please send.....gross 'Revloc' Lemonade at
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Made with pink Boric Lint, supplied in all sizes, Ladies' or Gents'. RETAIL 7½d. pair.

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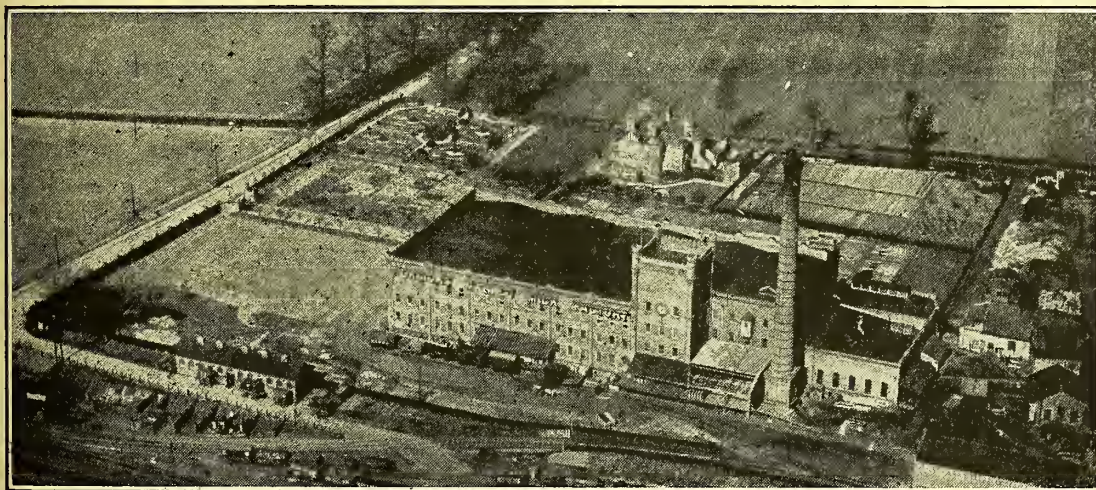
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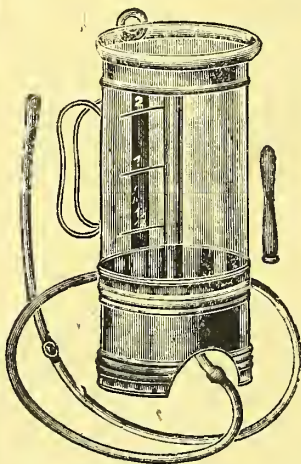
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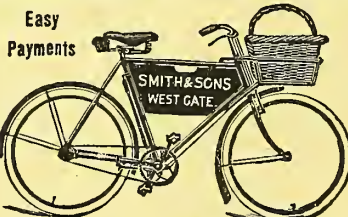
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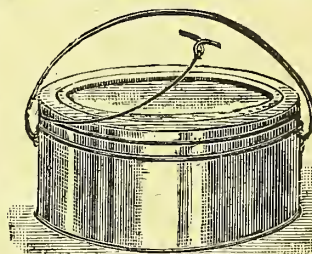
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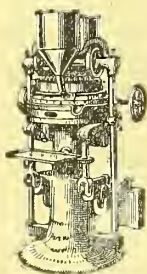
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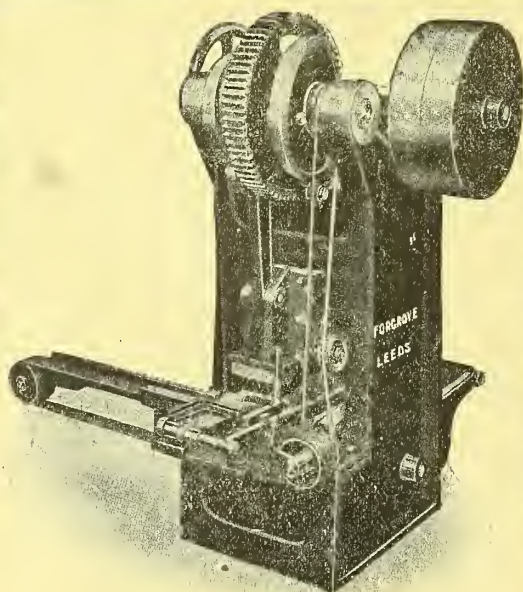
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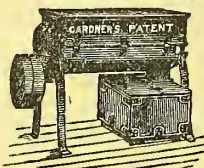
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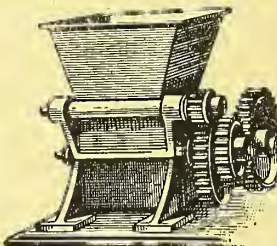
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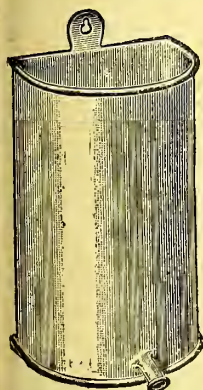
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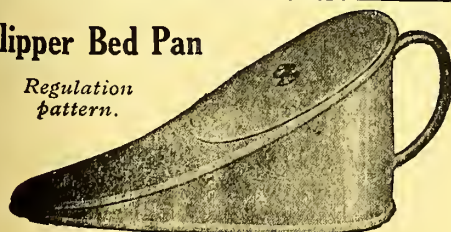
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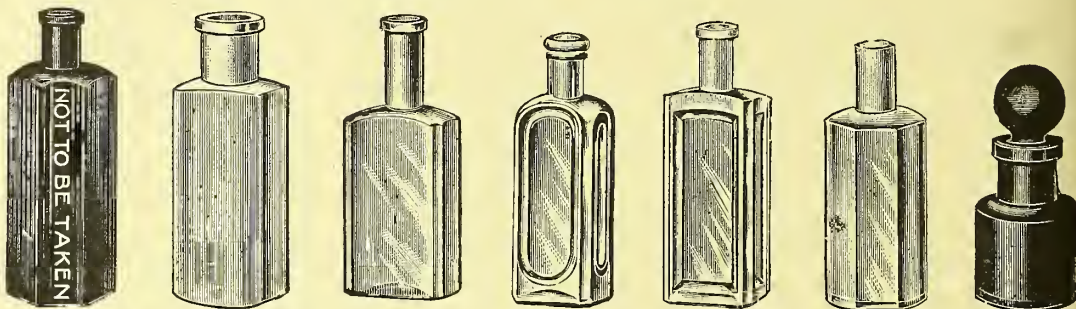
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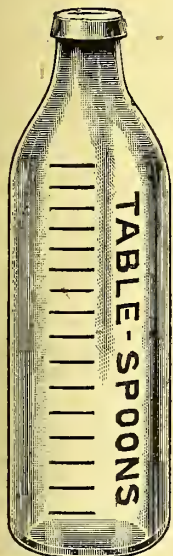
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"Abdine" is the most popular Health Drink, superior to all Mineral
Waters. The Original and only genuine Fruit Drink.

Reduced Price List can be had on application.

DUNCAN McGLASHAN, LTD., ABDINE WORKS, WESTFIELD ROAD, EDINBURGH.**PEOPLE WHO WON'T COME IN—**are no use to you and indicate that your window is not
advertising profitably. Try our 3-doz. *T.M. Smokers'
Paste* at 9/9 (P.A.T.A. 1/3), and 3-doz. *T.M.
Smokers' Powder* at 3/9 (P.A.T.A. 7½d.)
on special window terms. Make the counter
busy by telling Thos. Christy & Co.
you want some at once,
along with the**T.M. "PEAK" SHOW**

Your Opportunity to QUALIFY in OPTICS

EXPERT Tuition by Correspondence for the SIGHT-TESTING DIPLOMAS of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (F.S.M.C.) or the British Optical Association (D.B.O.A.) *Write for full particulars.*

C. A. SCURR, M.P.S., F.S.M.C.,
— F.I.O., Etc. —
64 HIGH STREET, BARNET.
(Please note Change of Address.)

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

WILLS' UNIVERSAL POSTAL SYSTEM

Fee (British Isles) £1-1-0.

For Qualifying, Preliminary and
Apothecaries Hall Examination.

Full particulars from *The Principals*,
190 CLAPHAM RD., S.W. 9.



BOOKS FOR PHARMACISTS

Send us a postal card and we will send you a 32-page catalogue of professional and business books for pharmacists, and a copy of

"THE SPATULA"

an illustrated monthly magazine for druggists, full of American snap and enterprise.

THE SPATULA PUBLISHING CO.
BOSTON 14, MASS., U.S.A.

"SAME DAY FILM SERVICE"

DEVELOPING, PRINTING, POSTCARD PRINTING,
ENLARGING AND COLOURED WORK.

LOWEST RATES. BEST WORK.
SPEEDIEST SERVICE.

OUR BUSINESS IS ORGANISED FOR QUICK WORK,
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24 HOURS' SERVICE FILMS & PRINTING

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Telep.—4827 Central.

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To ensure Best Results:

**FORWARD YOUR
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24 Hours' Service.

Size	Developing per dozen	Printing per dozen
All sizes up to 3½ × 2½ inclusive	1/-	2/-
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½-pl. No. 2 C. Kodak	1/6	3/-
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Printing Postcards, 3/6 dozen
Subject to 33½ % trade discount.

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Join the live wire service,
All work returned same day.

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WALLACE HEATON LTD.

CHANGE ALLEY, SHEFFIELD.

Collapsible Tubes



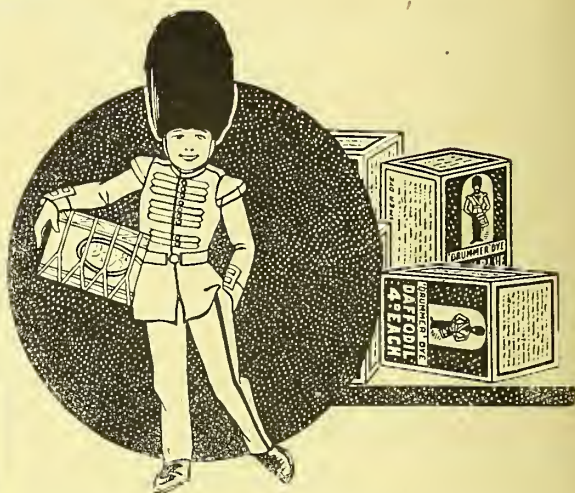
Now is the time to Buy your
Equipment for this year.

**TIN IS CHEAP
DEMAND IS SLACK
LABOUR IS DEAR**

Our Works are equipped with the latest labour-
saving machinery, hence
PRICES ARE MODERATE.

Beatts & Co. Ltd.
1. Wharf Rd., City Rd.
London N.1.

Established 1857.



Your Window may win for you a substantial Drummer Dyes Prize

The Drummer Dyes Window-Dressing Competition is going remarkably well, and the entries include many fine examples of salesmanship in window-dressing.

Pit your ingenuity and skill against those of the clever window dressers of the Trade. The points on which judgment will be given are—Originality, Simplicity, Strength of Trade Name, Economy Suggestions, Value as a Seller of Drummer Dyes.

You stand every chance of heading the Prize List—but there is no question of chance in the trade-pulling power of your display—that is a certainty!

Every entry must be made on an Official Entry Form, obtainable from Wm. Edge & Sons, Ltd., Drummer Dye Works, Bolton, who supply with same schedule of conditions covering details of SPECIAL BONUS SCHEME.

Prizes:

1st Prize	... £100
2nd "	... £50
3rd "	... £30
4th "	... £20
5th "	... £10
6th "	... £8
20 at £5	... £100
100 at £1	... £100

A Special Prize of £10 to be awarded for the best original "Slogan" used in the window.

Special Prizes to Wholesale Houses supplying 1st, 2nd, & 3rd prizewinners with Drummer Dyes:

1st Prize, £50; 2nd Prize, £30; 3rd Prize, £20.

"Give me the old
Drummer again!"

© C 5

DRUMMER DYES

Summer Time Trade

Write NOW for Samples of
STRAW HAT CLEANER
AND
FOOT-BATH POWDER
— **ENVELOPES** —

Stocked in Neat Coloured Designs

Price with Chemist's
own Name and Address
25/- per 1,000
Dispatched in 10 days

**FREE SHOWCARDS AND GOOD
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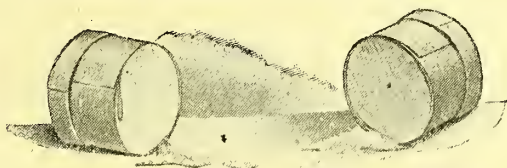
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The World's Label Printers
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*Have replaced the old "Willow" boxes—
Greaseproof—the bottoms cannot fall out.*

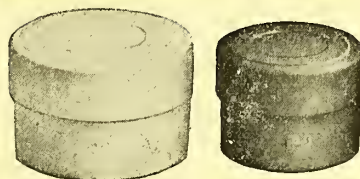
GERMAN "WILLOW" BOXES
are again being offered at lower prices,
but these boxes will not hold Powders,
nor, in warm weather, Ointments.

THEY ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE.



Stick to the ONE-PIECE principle

"Corruganza" SEAMLESS PILL BOXES.



THE phenomenal success of the
"Corruganza" Seamless Ointment
Boxes has induced us to offer a series of
Pill Boxes made on the same **One-Piece**
principle. Stocked in usual sizes.
They cost a little more than the Ring
and Disc style, but **THEY HOLD
THE GOODS**, and do not fall to
pieces in handling or in the pocket.

Wholesale or Export only from

HUGH STEVENSON & SONS,
LIMITED,

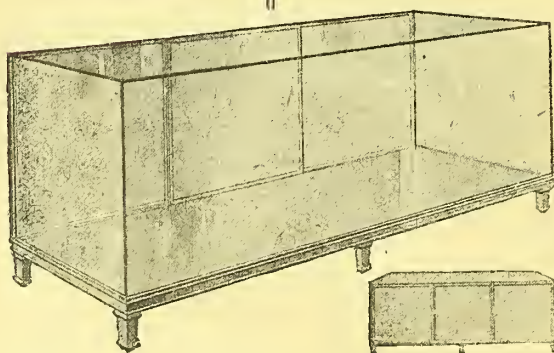
Summerstown Works, London, S.W. 17

And at Manchester, Birmingham, Leith, Perth & Glasgow.

Kindly mention this Journal when replying to the advertisement.



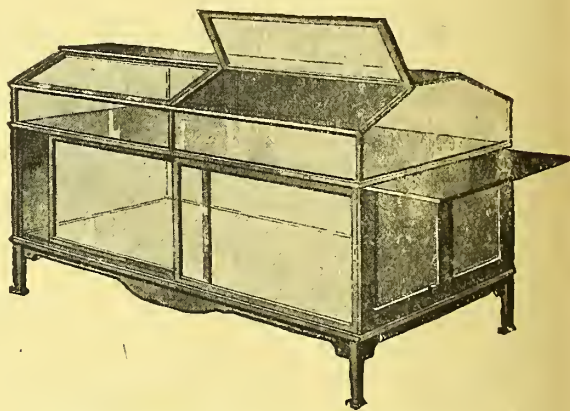
*Interior designed and erected by us for
Messrs. Butlers, of Leicester.*



*Standard Unit Counter, size 8 ft. by
3 ft. high by 2 ft. wide. Plate glass front,
top and ends, sliding mirror doors at back.
Supplied in any hard wood, especially
attractive when framed up in bronze metal.*

YOUR BEST INVESTMENT IS PERPETUAL ADVERTISEMENT.

ADVERTISE YOURSELF AND YOUR GOODS
BY INSTALLING MODERN EQUIPMENT.
ILLUSTRATED IS TYPICAL OF OUR DIS-
TINCTIVE WORK.



*Display Case of plate glass and panelled
ends. Plate glass division, open doors at
top, sliding doors at bottom. Made in
mahogany or any other hard wood.*

We cannot sell your goods, but we can
help you to so display them that they
make an irresistible appeal to your
customer.

We are actual designers and manufac-
turers of Shop Fronts and Interior
Fittings to suit the time, place and
nature of the goods you wish to display.

OUR EXPERTS ARE AT YOUR
SERVICE.

PARNALL & SONS LTD
SHOPFITTING-SPECIALISTS
27, SUMMER ROW, BIRMINGHAM. WORKS: BRISTOL.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

42 CANNON ST.
LONDON E.C. 4

JUNE 4, 1921

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE SUPPLY OF SUPPLEMENTS.

The clerical work in connection with the posting of spare copies of the Coloured Supplement week by week has increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to reorganise our system of distribution. Our readers will please note, therefore, that, in future, instructions can be accepted for not more than six successive issues of the Supplement at a time, and that in every case

ADDRESSED WRAPPERS STAMPED ONE PENNY

must be sent. Loose stamps will not be accepted.

EARLIER CLOSING FOR PRESS. Will advertisers please note that until further notice it will be necessary that Advertisements intended for the Supplement must reach us not later than the **FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.**

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No : City 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

8.—MIDDLESEX (about 10 miles out).—Old-established Business; returns last year £3,250; net profit £800; small residential shop; rent £45; 32 years' lease; practically no opposition; price about £1,600.

9.—LONDON, W.—Cash Retail Business, with N.H.I. Dispensary; gross receipts last year £3,081, at fair prices; rent £60; net 25s. weekly; 20 years' lease; no immediate opposition; price £1,550.

10.—LONDON, S.W.—Good medium-class Retail; no booking; returns about £40 weekly; net profit £500 per annum; single-fitted shop; held on lease at a low rental; no near opposition; price £900.

11.—LONDON, W.—Ready-money Retail, capital situate in shop thoroughfare; returns, present rate, between £30 and £40 weekly; gross profit one-third; rent £35; price £1,200.

12.—LONDON, W.—For immediate disposal, the fixtures and fittings of a Pharmacy, which has recently been refitted, together with cash register till; the whole can be inspected at any time, must be cleared by the end of June; no reasonable offer refused.

13.—LONDON, S.W.—Modern Pharmacy; position unique; returns between £3,500 and £4,000; net profit about £1,000; lease; valuation terms entertained.

14.—SURREY.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, situate in a favourite residential town, within easy distance of London; returns, under management, about £3,600 per annum, good prices; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; the Business has scope for extension under personal supervision.

8.—LIVERPOOL.—Cash Retail Business; best position in market; thoroughfare; steadily increasing; returns £2,000; excellent opening to extend business under qualified management; price for business £850, and for property a further £850, if required.

9.—SOUTH COAST.—For immediate disposal, a half-share in a good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with branch; returns £5,500, with excellent opening for considerable extension; price for the half-share, £2,350.

10.—CHESHIRE.—Cash Retail Business; established upwards of 50 years; returns last year between £3,000 and £4,000; gross profit £1,300; well-fitted shop, fully stocked; seven-roomed house; private entrance; rent £40; held on lease; price £2,150.

11.—MONMOUTHSHIRE.—For immediate disposal, a Shop and Residence, which has been held by a Chemist for 25 years, now deceased; further particulars will be furnished on application.

12.—NORTH WALES.—Old-established Business, well situate in good market town; returns, present rate, about £2,000 per annum; comfortable residence; nice garden; healthy district; price £1,000 cash.

13.—MIDLANDS, Market Town.—For immediate disposal, through a breakdown in health, an old-established Retail Business, together with Gilbey's Agency and Mineral Water Factory; the sum required to purchase is £5,000.

14.—HUNTS.—Retail and Dispensing Business, with opening for Dental and Optical; returns £1,200; profits 33%; scope for increase; good house; price, to include property, £2,000.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit and value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

BERDOE & FISH

VALUERS & TRANSFER AGENTS

35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

Telephone: 1809 CENTRAL.

LONDON, N.—Old-established quick cash retail and dispensing business, increasing. Returns about £2,700; good position; low rent; long valuable lease. Seven-roomed house and large shop, heavily stocked. Price £1,800 or offer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BERDOE & FISH are anxiously seeking, on behalf of applicants, good sound businesses throughout England and Wales, and will be glad to hear from owners wishing to sell, or to advise those contemplating selling.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

We have a few open dates for this month and July, and invite early applications for special terms.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

The Association of Manufacturing Chemists

— LIMITED —

**Head Offices — 26/28 Kimberley House,
Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1
(and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).**

PHONE: CITY 6942.

**Stocktaking and Valuations for all purposes
undertaken upon Reasonable Terms.**

1.—NEAR LUDGATE CIRCUS.—Good-class Cash Business; returns £57 per week, at excellent profits; rent £80 per annum; established 30 years, and in present hands 6 years; lock-up-shop; good reasons for disposal; price £2,000, or offer.

2.—LONDON, W.C.—Nice Retail Dispensing Business, in main and very busy thoroughfare; handsomely-fitted and well-stocked shop; returns about £1,000 per annum, with scope for increase; offers invited.

3.—EPSOM DISTRICT.—Good-class Family Retail Dispensing and Photo Business; newly fitted and decorated shop; returns £1,300 per annum, with plenty of scope for increase.

4.—A small Manufacturing Chemists' Business for Sale, situate near London; excellent factory accommodation; held on 20 years' lease at a very low rental. Full particulars on application.

5.—YORK.—Retail, General, and Dispensing Business in populous district, with excellent house accommodation; low rent; returns between £30 and £40 per week, mainly from sale of drugs; price, including property, £2,500, or near offer.

Having on our registers numerous cash-buyers for businesses from £500 to £2,000 or more, we should be glad to hear from intending vendors, with particulars of the Business for disposal. We can guarantee a prompt and satisfactory sale, and make no charge whatever unless purchaser is introduced by us.

PARSON C. BAKER

Pharmaceutical Chemist, M.P.S.

4 CYPRUS ROAD, CHURCH END, N.3

WM. ROOKE ROBERTS, M.F.S., F.S.M.

174 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

Tel.: Victoria

Valuers for Purchase, Sale, Probate, Income Tax, Balance Sheet, & Recommended by the British Drug Houses, Ltd., Messrs Meggeson, Ltd., Messrs Barclay & Sons, Ltd., and many other leading Wholesale Houses.

Valuers to the Association of Manufacturing Chemists.

Make a Speciality of the examination and reporting in to Vendors or Purchasers as to Value, Prospects, Conditions, &c., on Moderate Terms.

Registers kept of Businesses for Sale. No Charge to Purchasers. Enquiries invited. Personal attention given in all cases.

BRETT & CO

All Valuations have the personal attention of F. J. Brett, M.P.S.

Transfer Agents and Valuers,

73 LAUREL ROAD, LEICESTER.

Telephone: 1934.

£1,800 RETURNS; MIDLANDS.—Good large shop and roomed house; Light Cash Retail, capable of great increase; vendor retiring abroad; fine opening for Dentistry, Optics, Photo; £1,200 or near offer for quick sale.

£2,000 (at the rate of this year); NORTH WALES.—Desired locality; good-class Retail, with several well-established Properties; good house and large garden; price £1,100.

£1,240 RETURNS; MIDDLESEX.—Well-fitted shop, good house; net profit £500; good middle-class Retail; no N.H. ill-health sole cause of sale; price £1,000.

Write ERNEST J. GEORGE

IF YOU WANT

TO **SELL YOUR BUSINESS**
BUY ANOTHER BUSINESS
TAKE IN A PARTNER
FORM A COMPANY
HAVE YOUR STOCK TAKEN.

ERNEST J. GEORGE,

202 Birmingham Road, WALSALL, Staffs.
26 Langside Road, Newlands, GLASGOW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

1s. 3d. per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch single column).

To Chemists, Druggists, Furniture Buyers, and others.
Re Casson Chemical Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, removed for convenience of sale from Bathurst Street, W.; re May Frères, from 325 City Road, E.C.1, and other Estates.
FRYER COOPER & CO. will Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, 3 Redcross Street, E.C.1, on Thursday, June 9th, 11.30 a.m., the stock of a

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

comprising Glycerine, White and Yellow Petroleum Jelly, Liquid Paraffin Oil, Carbolic Disinfectant, Witch Hazel, Paraffin Wax, Hair Lotion, Soap Powder, Peach Kernel Oil, two 10-gal. Boilers, Coppers, fitted for gas, Earthenware Jars, Iron Drums, THE MOTOR VANS, etc., together with OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and FIXTURES, Roll-top Desks, Filing Cabinets, Suites, Typewriting Tables, Easy Chairs, Sideboards, Hallstands, Carpets, Bentwood Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Showcases, Rounds, and miscellaneous items.

On view day prior to and morning of Sale. Catalogues made had of Parkin S. Booth, Esq., Accountant and Auditor, Kimbly House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1, and of the Auctioneers.

TENDERS.**COUNTY BOROUGH OF SALFORD.
LADYWELL SANATORIUM.**

TENDERS are invited for the supply of DRUGS, MEDICAL and SURGICAL APPLIANCES, and DIPHTHERIA ANTISERA, the six months ending December 31st, 1921. Forms of Tender to be obtained from the Medical Superintendent, Ladywell Sanatorium, Eccles New Road, Salford.

L. C. EVANS, Town Clerk.

PARTNERSHIPS.

WANTED, a Partner, with small capital, to join another in a Toilet Manufacturing Works. Apply "W. E. T." (112/2), office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, a Roberts' Patent Bottle-filling Machine, perfect condition; also 2 or 3 doz. Winchesters; what offers? W., 51 High Street, London, S.W. 1.

ACCHARINE Tablets, one grain Gem brand ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain, 330 strength); 10 lb. in one lot cheap. J. Campbell, Fountain Works, Baker Street, Morley, Yorks.

100 S. of 6 doz. 4-oz. Bottles Cold-drawn Castor Oil, bright, attractive labels, at 15s. per c/s. "H. P., 40 Store Street, W.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

Advertiser may, if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

ADVERTISER requires good profitable Business in Lancashire, Bolton, Wigan, and Leigh district preferred; turnover £1,500 £2,000; must bear full investigation; neglected business not objected to. Apply "Chemist" (114/12), Office of this Paper.

DESIRED to purchase, for cash, now or later, in a healthy country town, Midlands, South of England, or on the Coast, genuine Business, with good house, preferably returning £40 £60 weekly; Wholesale or bankers' references exchanged; treated in strict confidence. "M.P.S." 9 Steep Hill, 16.

HARMACIST desires to purchase genuine Business; Liverpool district preferred, but not essential, with turnover between 500 and £2,500; please give full particulars, which will be held in strictest confidence; Partnership also entertained with view to succession later. "Immediate" (114/13), Office of this Paper.

HARMACIST is prepared, with £1,500 cash, for good middle-class Business, with comfortable business accommodation (living accommodation over, small family); country or seaside in Southern or South-Eastern County; personal and bank references available; a sound partnership entertained. Address "Indus" (112/4), Office of this Paper.

ALL Drug Stores, suitable for unqualified; cash ready; London or near preferred, but not necessary. Send full particulars first letter, price, returns, rent, if living accommodation, etc., "atim" (114/1), Office of this Paper.

ALL country Business required, with good living accommodation, in West of England; neglected Business not objected to; scope for increase; cash available; could exchange house, if necessary. Send full particulars, in strict confidence, Hazelmont, 155 Howard Road, Westbury Park, Bristol.

WANTED, thoroughly genuine, well-established Cash Chemist's, Drug Store, or Pharmacy Business, giving a net annual of about £1,000; West, Midlands, or Southern Counties preferred; state 3 years' net profits, price, lease, accommodation, house, rental, and kind of business; will be strictly confidential. "Buyer" (112/5), Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Small Works, suitable for manufacture of Chemicals or Proprietary Goods, etc.; on freehold, about 16,000 square feet, near Manchester and Oldham, electric light and power, compressed air and vacuum, factory and offices. Apply 109/27, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

AGENTS wanted; Scotland, N. and S. England, Wales; call on Chemists; good selling lines. "H. B." (P.C.B. 87/37), Office of this Paper.

AGENTS wanted throughout England, with connection amongst Chemists, to carry, on commission basis, the Juphlox Remedies—Pile, Tonic, Liver Pills; on P.A.T.A. list. Write, stating ground covered, firms represented, etc., to Juphlox, Ltd., 21 Cochrane Street, Glasgow.

FRENCH firm of business-builders and distributing agents, with complete selling organisation and open trading connections, covering Paris and whole of France, offer their services to English manufacturers of Food and Drug Products, bulk or packed Proprietary; best of references, English and French. If interested, write, Baudouin Frères, 29 Rue de la Bienfaisance (8e), Paris.

MANUFACTURERS of quick-selling specialties desire to get in touch with gentlemen of suitable connection and experience who can assist them in introducing the line on the Continental and Colonial markets; liberal commission would be paid to gentlemen of the right calibre; there would be a demand in all countries. Apply 109/29, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Agents wanted to represent a high-class firm manufacturing Toilet Soap and Toilet Preparations calling on Grocers and Chemists; only those need apply who have a good connection in the foregoing counties; open accounts will be handed over; good commission paid; no expenses; counties vacant Northumberland, North of Newcastle, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Buckingham, Berkshire, Oxford, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Dorset, Leeds, and surrounding districts.—Apply 32/71, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—Light Retail and Prescribing Business; well-appointed shop, fully stocked; good house, also cellars for stock; turnover £1,800; good profits; long lease; low rental; approximate value £1,250; immediate possession as a going concern; best offer. Apply 108/16, Office of this Paper.

NORFOLK.—Retail and Agricultural Business in large village; returns about £1,000; nearest opposition five miles; good scope for Dental and Optical; good house, small garden; rent £25; suit registered or unregistered; energetic man could double; price £650. Apply 114/4, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES, Mining District.—Well-established Business for Sale, together with house; main road; vacant possession; wine licence, with Optical and Dental connection; well-fitted shop, modern front; frontage about 60 feet; £3,500, inclusive. 115/3, Office of this Paper.

SUFFOLK.—Unopposed Business and Freehold Premises; Cash trade and no heavy commodities; growing district; population at present 5,000; turnover exceeds £2,000 per annum; living accommodation; suitable for young qualified man; preference to ex-Service applicants; price for the whole about £1,800. Further details on application to 108/13, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Stock and Fittings for Sale; Midland city; valuation about £350; rent £45, lease; part of large premises can be let off. 115/23, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business, under Manager; Photo, N.H.F., etc.; main thoroughfare in a busy Lancashire town; wine licence; £1,500 to quick buyer; low rent. Apply "Rhei" (116/11), Office of this Paper.

GROCERY Business, General, with Tobacco Licence, for Sale, in densely populated poor district of Liverpool; returns during last six months average £65 weekly, at good profits; small house attached; rent 12s. 5d. weekly inclusive; well stocked, and easily managed single-handed; entirely cash; good opening for introducing Chemists' lines; a little gold-mine for worker; price £600, including stock, fixtures, utensils, goodwill; vacant possession and some furniture; goodwill alone almost worth price asked; view any time. Spencer, 115a Upper Bean Street, Everton, Liverpool.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less prepaid.

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BIRMINGHAM.—Qualified Assistant wanted for middle-class business; ability to increase turnover essential; good opportunities for thoroughly capable and energetic worker; state age, salary required, when disengaged, and previous experience first letter. Apply 114/7, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Young qualified Assistant wanted for a Mixed business; must be an accurate Dispenser; no Sunday duty; state full particulars. Griffin, 95, Stirling Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant, about 24, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Photographic trade (outdoors); must be a quick and accurate Dispenser. Apply, stating experience and salary required, Marshall Bros., Pharmacists, Moseley.

EAST COAST.—Manager (married) required to work up neglected business, on main road, where wife could assist as required; good residential accommodation; to a good, steady man with sound business aptitude, whose sole object is not mere money-grabbing, this berth presents excellent prospects; medium salary to commence, and good commission on increased turnover; applicants must bear strictest investigation, and those who could deposit a small sum as a guarantee of good faith, or perhaps take part share in the business, will receive prior consideration. Apply, with full particulars, photo, etc., in strict confidence, 114/38, Office of this Paper.

LANCASHIRE.—Unqualified Assistant required immediately; single preferred; state age, experience, and salary required. "Lancs" (114/11), Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Wanted, young, unqualified Junior or Improver; male; outdoors; Counter work, N.H.I. Dispensing, and Photographic. Please state in first letter the usual particulars, age, references, and salary required, to N. V. Firth, 163 Dewsbury Road, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Experienced Assistant, qualified or unqualified; good Prescriber and Dispenser; capable of taking charge; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to 114/36, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Lady Assistant or Junior (male) wanted for Counter and Dispensing. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required, to Dow Brothers, 44 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, N. 7.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Managing Assistant (either sex) wanted at once. Apply by letter, or personally Friday evening or 1 o'clock Saturday, Mr. Evans, Bennison & Evans, Ltd., Acton Green, Chiswick.

LONDON, W.C.—Gentlemanly Assistant (Junior) for high-class Dispensing and Counter; must be obliging and accustomed to good-class work. Apply A. Maitland & Co., 8 Torrington Place, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

MANCHESTER.—Unqualified Assistant required for good-class Retail and Dispensing. Please state full particulars in first letter to 114/8, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Trustworthy Assistant, male or female, required for brisk Counter trade. Please send full particulars, with references and salary expected, to C. H. Griffiths, Chemist, Ashton New Road, Beswick.

MIDDLESEX, near Town.—Reliable and thoroughly competent Senior Assistant wanted; good-class Dispensing and Family trade; first-class references essential; unqualified; short hours. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to 114/35, Office of this Paper.

SHERINGHAM.—Assistant, unqualified, required for Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience, references, and salary required (indoors), to J. B. Gooch, W. H. Burrell & Co., High Street, Sheringham.

SOUTH LONDON.—Qualified Manager required (July 1st) for company shop; must be over 30, sober, industrious, good Salesman, Window-dresser, have some knowledge of accounts; preference to man taking shares. Usual particulars, with unquestionable references, to 115/32, Office of this Paper.

WEST RIDING.—Wanted, capable unqualified Assistant, accustomed to busy Store trade; must be smart Counterman and Window-dresser, with knowledge of Photography; short hours; no holiday or extra duty. State age, height, and salary required, to Taylors (Northern), Ltd., 4 Crown Street, Halifax.

ASSISTANT for season; age about 25; good Dispenser essential; qualified preferred. Harkness, Chemist, Margate.

ASSISTANT, qualified, competent, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; hours, 8.30-7 p.m.; full half-day; on hour Saturday, and alternate Sunday evening; permanency; state age and salary, with references. Purcell, Duke Street, Doug. I.O.M.

ASSISTANT (outdoor); salary £3 10s. to £4 week; unqualified gentleman accustomed to Family Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; must be energetic, an abstainer, and possess first-class references. Apply, personally, William R. Hoare, Pharmacist, 37 Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W.

CAPABLE, reliable Manager for branch in London; abstainer, preferred, and one seeking a permanency. Send references, photo, particulars of experience, and salary required, to S. L. Chemist, Oakes, Huddersfield.

CHEMIST, qualified, best experience Photographic, required for Manchester. Full particulars to Manager, Taylors' Ltd., Co., Ltd., 69 Market Street, Manchester.

COMPETENT Assistant from June to September (inclusive); accustomed to brisk good-class Retail and Dispensing and Photographic. First letters should contain full details of previous experience, age, height, salary required, and when disengaged. Mr. Bryant, 30 Harbour Street, Ramsgate.

DISPENSER (lady) wanted for Surgery, August 11, for 10 weeks; Dorset; give references and state salary required. 115/34, Office of this Paper.

DRUG-STORE Proprietor (Western Suburb), about to start new Chemist Co., would be pleased to hear from qualified Manager who would invest small capital. P.C.B. 88/12, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, passed Prelim.; outdoors; Dispensing, Counter, and Photographic experience; must be reliable; photo, if possible; applicants not answered within a week not accepted. Thos. Hale, Hightown, Luton. Telephone: Luton 401.

JUNIOR Assistant (at once) for quick up-to-date business; good Counterman, with knowledge of Photography. 114/190 Stamford Hill, N.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Chemist, South Devon, requires man (114/100) for dark room; must be well up in Developing and Printing. Give particulars and state salary, 114/22, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; energetic; must be capable of taking charge when necessary; up-to-date business methods. Photographic knowledge essential; applications not answered within a week respectfully declined. Apply, giving age, experience, and salary required, 112/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (outdoors) for old-established Retail Dispensing business in country town, South. Full particulars, with photo if possible, to 21/24L, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager (single) for relief work; permanency or if relief work satisfactory; resident in the Midlands or near Birmingham preferred; state age and salary required. "Q. L." (114/110), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Minor, capable, reliable, able to take full charge of Counter, Dispensing, and Window-dressing. Apply, stating salary and age, experience, and references, "Chemist," 77 High Street, Eroydon.

SMART Junior, qualified or unqualified; must be quick, competent Dispenser, and of gentlemanly address; excellent experience and conditions assured to suitable man; state full particulars first letter, salary required (outdoors), when disengaged, and enclose recent photo. Body, 19 Imperial Avenue, Westcliff Sea.

TRAVELLERS wanted with sound, live connections and Chemist and Photographic dealers; London and suburban applications for province will also be considered; excellent line; no experience necessary. State full particulars, enclosed, to Cohen & Rousso, 2 Talbot Court, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (single) required for holiday work during the summer; must be a good Dispenser and understand Photography. "Relief" (114/111), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, about 30; must be of good appearance and address; an efficient Salesman, knowledge of Photography; good references essential. Heppells (Offices), 164 Piccadilly, W. 1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with knowledge of Photography; moderate hours and healthy, pleasant locality. Apply, with photo, state age, experience, and salary required, to W. G. Bodley, The Chemist Pharmacy, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield.

WANTED, for July and August, smart Assistant, not over 30 (single), for Counter; experienced, and capable of taking occasional charge of small business, with N.H.I.; qualified preferred (not essential); short hours; Durham County. Full particulars of experience, references, salary required, to 100 Office of this Paper.

WANTED (immediately), smart Junior for Dispensing and Light Retail for about two months; state salary required and references, photograph if possible. Apply 114/9, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Manager of Branch. Apply W. Bowden, 62 Hill Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

YOUNG Lady required for Toilet Counter; previous experience and good Salesmanship necessary. Clarke, Chemist, Newport.

WHOLESALE.

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

EXCELLENT Side-line; 20 per cent. commission first and repeat orders; proved Dry Cleaner; sell 3d. and 5d.; perfect results Suede, Felt, Velour, etc.; territories open—S. Wales, Eastern Southern Counties, and Scotland; only first-class men with extensive personal connection considered; give full particulars in strict confidence. Apply 109/290, Office of this Paper.

VOICE Clerk (female) required by a firm of London Wholesale Druggists; must be capable of dealing with Doctors' and chemists' orders and able to use typewriter. State usual particulars, P.C.B. 88/10, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by old-established Sundries House, for sale of Sundries and Packed Goods; for the counties Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset; connection desirable, but not necessary. Apply "E. G. R." (25/12N), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for City Wholesale Druggists, a Junior Shorthand Typist; must have had previous experience. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of salary required, speed, etc., to 15/49, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Scotland to push Amami Preparations; good salary to the right man; applicants will be interviewed in London or Glasgow. Apply 30/45, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER wanted for Yorkshire, for sale of Dyes and Colours, chiefly in the non-textile trades; connection with Leather, Varnish, Polish, Ink, Cabinet, and allied trades preferred; and opening for thoroughly qualified man with undeniable references. State full particulars to 43/24W, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

DARIS—English Assistant, with Minor; good appearance, smart Salesman, accurate Dispenser. Write, enclosing photo (will be returned), to A. Simonin, 356 Rue St. Honoré, Paris.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

YOUNG man (17) desires Apprenticeship to Chemist; previous experience with Manufacturing Chemists; West Ham, East Ham, and Ilford district preferred, but not essential; good references. Howard, 35 Chesterford Road, Manor Park, E. 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[HOME.]

RETAIL.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

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A.A.A.—YOUNG, keen, enterprising Pharmacist requires Managership, view to partnership or succession; cash ready; interview. Apply 114/3, Office of this Paper.

A.A.A.—LOCUM Tenens; 27; any leading Wholesale; references; reasonable terms; wire or write vacant rates. "M.P.S." 11 Kyrle Road, S.W. 11.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Assistant or Locum Tenens; disengaged; age 27; good-class experience; smart salesman; quick and accurate Dispenser. "Alpha," Buckingham House, Finsbury Park, N. 4.

A. AN unqualified Junior, with good all-round experience, including Photography; good references; Midlands preferred, not essential. Apply 115/8, Office of this Paper.

A. CAPABLE Pharmacist; 33; single; good experience, references; disengaged shortly; moderate remuneration. "C." 14 Alpe Street, Ipswich.

A. LOCUM or permanency; disengaged end of July; experienced all-round man; good references. Apply "Statim," 10 Richmond Street, Penzance.

A. PHARMACIST of experience is prepared to do Locum work a fortnight in June, on South Devon Coast; terms moderate. "W." (109/30), Office of this Paper.

A. QUALIFIED Manager, young and energetic, married, requires Residential Managership, with view to succession or partnership; good all-round experience Counter, Dispensing, Photographic, Advertising, etc. Salary and particulars to "Mosman" (115/21), Office of this Paper.

A. ACTIVE qualified Manager (36); thoroughly experienced and reliable; not disengaged, and can wait for vacancy. "London" (115/17), Office of this Paper.

A. S Assistant, Sight-Testing (25); three years' experience; thorough knowledge of all Lenses, also of Telescope and Field Glasses. M.L. 74049, Office of this Paper.

A. S Locum; open June 28 to August 5; highest references and recommendations. Brown, 74 West Hill, East Putney, London.

A. S Locum; open June 6th to 30th; London preferred; excellent experience and references. Apply 114/29, Office of this Paper.

A. SSISTANT (unqualified); 28; married; permanency; Dispensing, Photographic, Galenicals, and Counter experience; energetic, trustworthy; total abstainer; 5 ft. 6 in.; free after July examination; a bargain. Apply 112/6, Office of this Paper.

A. SSISTANT; 28; fully experienced in Dispensing, Salesmanship, and Photography; some knowledge of French; free shortly. Apply "Scotia," 75 Perry Hill, Catford, S.E. 6.

A. SSISTANT, unqualified, good experience Dispensing, Photography, seeks situation; no Counter experience since war; willing to start, small salary, to pick up present-day Counter work. E. C. T., 93 West Wycombe Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

A. SSISTANT, unqualified; 28; good experience; willing to go abroad. M.L. 15705, Office of this Paper.

A. SSISTANT (unqualified) desires part- or whole-time berth; Counter and Dispensing. V. R., 30 Gore Road, Hackney, E. 9.

A. SSISTANT; 20 years' London experience; Photography; disengaged 16th. Geo. Fall, c/o Dr. James, 119 High Road, East Finchley.

A. SSISTANT or Manager (39); qualified; 22 years' sound experience; Photography; disengaged shortly. Smith, 282 Alcester Road, Moseley, Birmingham.

A. SSISTANT, unqualified, requires temporary post during July, August, and September; seaside preferred. R. F., 73 Victoria Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4.

A. SSISTANT, unqualified, married, well recommended, desires permanency; thoroughly capable and reliable; Counter, Dispensing, Photographics; at liberty June 18. 116/8, Office of this Paper.

B. BRADFORD or near.—M.P.S., wide experience; nominal salary for situation offered within easy reach of home. 116/5, Office of this Paper.—[Will advertiser kindly send name and address to this office?]

B. BRANCH Manager, qualified; excellent references; thoroughly experienced; shortly disengaged. W. Wilson, 77 Avenue Road, The Avenue, Southampton.

C. CHEMISTRY.—Required, position as Assistant; age 20; had 4 years' experience; good Dispenser; Midlands preferred; at liberty 1st July. Apply 110/40, Office of this Paper.

C. CHEMIST'S Assistant (33); married; 12 years' experience as Apprentice and Assistant; some Surgical knowledge; can drive motor. M.L. 72718, Office of this Paper.

C. CHEMIST-OPTICIAN (35), good experience and references, requires temporary employment as Assistant, Manager, or Locum; seaside town, country, or London; terms moderate; disengaged till June 12th and after June 26th. Horne, 8 Meadowside, Springfield, Chelmsford.

D. ISENGAGED; Branch Manager, Senior, or Dispenser; unqualified; varied experience; South of England preferred. Ward, 6 Clarence Square, Brighton.

D. ISENGAGED; qualified; aet. 46; wide experience; Manager or Locum; London preferred. "Chemist," 108b Elgin Avenue, W. 9.

D. ISENGAGED; 20; served 3½ years' apprenticeship before joining Army; taking final examinations when 21. M.L. 76534, Office of this Paper.

EX-SERVICE man, disengaged (32), single, desires position in Pharmacy; 5 years' Dispensing experience; good references; Leeds and district preferred. Apply 112/12, Office of this Paper.

EX-SERVICE Man desires situation as Dispenser, Pharmacist, X-Ray Operator, Apothecary, Teacher in Chemistry or Botany or Allied Subjects; 29; married; Surgeon-Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.; educated University College, Dublin; fluent Latin and French. M.L. 2856/21, Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Qualified Locum, disengaged for week ending June 11th; experienced and reliable. Parker, 22 Kensington, Liverpool.

LOCUM; qualified; reliable, elderly; terms moderate for dates. Apply Joseph Allen, 17 Princes Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19.

LOCUM, qualified (1911), disengaged June 22nd to July 2nd, whole August and September; good references. C. E. Beer, 98 Greyhound Lane, Streatham.

LOCUM, thoroughly capable, experienced; qualified Dispenser; abstainer; disengaged. "Locum," 82 Dahomey Road, Streatham, S.W. 16.

LOCUM.—Pharmaceutical Chemist; excellent references; sound Photographic knowledge; engaged June 13th to July 2nd, July 9th to 17th, July 25th to August 13th. J. Phillips, Weston Road, Meir, Longton, Staffs.

LOCUM, anywhere, or permanency in London; qualified, experienced, capable; excellent references; moderate terms; free June 11 to 25, July 11 onwards. M., 74 Culverden Road, Balham, S.W. 12.

LOCUM; over 30 years' wide experience; qualified; Pharmaceutical, Hospitals, etc.; disengaged July 18th till August 8th only. M. Smith, c/o Desmonds, 104 Katherine Road, East Ham, E.

LOCUM, qualified; disengaged until July 16th and after August 16th; terms reasonable. "Chemist," 132 Emmanuel Road, S.W. 12.

LOCUM, qualified, experienced, disengaged; references. Apply W., 14 Goodwyn's Vale, Muswell Hill, N.

LOCUM, qualified; 35; trustworthy; total abstainer; experienced; Lancs, Yorks, and Midlands preferred; now booking. Pugh, 1 Holly Street, Droylsden, Manchester.

LOCUM; 36; thoroughly capable, experienced, reliable; undeniable references; free until June 25th; some later dates. "M.P.S.," 32 Allandale Road, Leicester.

LOCUM, qualified; 16 years' experience; 3 weeks vacant, June 20th-July 9th. Jamieson, 39 Pepys Road, S.E. 14.

LOCUM; thoroughly competent, experienced, reliable; vacant June 25th to July 18th, August 2nd to 29th; town or country; terms most reasonable; well recommended. "Chemist," 165 Brecknock Road, N. 19.

LOCUM.—Lady Dispenser (Hall); Institutional and other experience; testimonials. 116/17, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 27, unmarried, West-End experience, highest credentials, seeks post immediately; any capacity. Apply 116/4, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER (39), Optician, Photographic, experienced in all branches competitive trading, energetic, methodical, abstainer, seeks permanency; excellent references. Apply 113/36, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; experienced, reliable; London, provincial, seaside; satisfactory references. "Pharmacist," 38 Wendenover Road, Harlesden, N.W.

PART time; evenings, and Sunday if necessary; good all-round experience; London; Doctor or Chemist; excellent references; unqualified. Apply 114/28, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, qualified; 25 years' experience; last management six years; takings increased from £2,000 to £6,000 per annum; salary £5. Write 115/19, Office of this Paper.

POST required in any capacity as an M.P.S., after June; direct interest in development of modern business; Photographic. Apply 111/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; married; 34; abstainer; splendid middle-class and Insurance experience; willing do any work. Apply 110/19, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; 35; married; 14 years' reference; good Dispensing or Retail. M.L. 46519, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Lady (25), five years' experience in Retail business, desires situation with Chemist; salary moderate. P.C.B. 85/39, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; age 26; tall; thoroughly experienced; Knowledge of Photography; excellent references; shortly disengaged. Apply 107/38, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, also qualified Optician, young, energetic, seeks appointment, home or abroad. Dutta, 73 Brondesbury Villas, Kilburn, London.

QUALIFIED, 30, single, desires Locum or permanency (immediately); experienced, conscientious, and well recommended. "Cyrex" (42/40s), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, Manager or branch; over 30 years' experience North of England preferred. "Chemist," 92 Falmouth Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

QUALIFIED; tall; young; first-class Dispensing experience; will be disengaged shortly; moderate salary. Apply 110/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (26), desires permanency; any capacity; where; energetic, reliable, and trustworthy; experience includes Photography and Window-dressing. Apply 115/30, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Senior; good Salesman and Dispenser; energetic, temperate, good character; London district preferred; salary £4 10s. Apply 115/190, Office of this Paper.

SMART, experienced Pharmacist Manager requires locum or permanency in town or country; up-to-date in modern business methods; disengaged; married. "Tristan," 26 Fox Hill, S.E.

SMART Salesman, Stockkeeper; 15 years' Stores experience Drugs, Surgical, Sundries, Perfumes, etc. "Aspirin," Brunswick Road, N. 15.

THOROUGHLY experienced; Manager, Assistant; temporary permanency; disengaged. "Chemicus," 79 Cecil Street, Manchester, S.

WHO'S looking for a good all-round experienced, conscientious Assistant and Manager? Advertiser, 37, can offer his services in Optics, Dentistry, Photographics, Dispensing, etc.; tried; highest references; low remuneration. "Omnia" (115/), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG lady requires post as Bookkeeper; slight knowledge Dispensing. Noble, Chemist, Croydon.

YOUNG lady Dispenser (part Hall) requires post, part time quick and energetic. Apply 112/9, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG qualified Yorkshireman requires permanency in glass business; excellent references; Photography. W. 7 Adelaide Square, Bedford.

WHOLESALE.

2s. for 18 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid

The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to its Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1s.

A **KEEN**, young, energetic Scot (qualified), of proved self-reliance, very successful at pioneer work, desires to represent Wholesale house of good repute (Drugs or Sundries). A. 110/38, Office of this Paper.

A **DVERTISER**, active, ambitious, enterprising, varied Wholesale and Retail experience, desires to represent good firm or up Sole Agency; highest references; security. "Chemist," Cawdor Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

A **DVERTISER**, experienced Salesman and pioneer, with long and intimate connection and highest references, seeks representation first-class house or line. P.C.B. 88/21, Office of this Paper.

A **S** Midlands Representative for a Proprietary; part expenses commission. Apply 114/100, Office of this Paper.

A **SSISTANT** Manager, for Wholesale Optician or Lens Manufacturer; 31; served apprenticeship with Wholesale Optician; experience as Prescription Assistant, also as Assistant Manager of Lens Company and Optical Works; willing to go abroad. M.L. 355/21, Office of this Paper.

C **HEMICAL** Trade.—Situation wanted; fluent French; 9 months' experience as Assayer, Gold, Metals, etc.; good grounding in the theory of organic chemistry. M.L. 89/1, Office of this Paper.

C **CHEMIST**, Ph.C., 14 years' experience in Laboratory Management, Galenicals, Private Formule, Specialities, confection, organisation, testing assay; would invest; responsible position required with scope for initiative. "A-Z" (115/35), Office of this Paper.

P **ERFUME**, Toilet, and Soap Specialist seeks position as Manager; thoroughly experienced in home and export trade; artistic presentation of novelties. Apply 114/10, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, resident in Bristol, would like to represent a well-known house, West of England and South Wales; successful Salesman. Hazelmont, 133 Howard Road, Westbury, Bristol.

REQUIRES post; Wholesale department preferred; seven years' good all-round experience with Drugs, Patents, etc.; capable, energetic; good references. For particulars, write "M." 11 Edgeware Terrace, Holloway Street, Exeter.

LES MAN, Manager, or Buyer in the Chemical trade; 37; single; 15 years' experience as Junior to Departmental Manager, 1 year as Buyer and Salesman to Chemical Merchants, 2 years' experience as Manager of Chemical Department for Retail Merchants. M.L. 2915/21, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER or Salesman; 34; ex-Service man; married; long experience as Salesman, Chemists' Sundries; willing to go abroad. M.L. 4286, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, situation as Manufacturer in the Toilet Trade and Chemicals; England or Colonies; used to first-class Toilet Goods; age 47; good references. "R. B." (112/200), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, real good side-line by Traveller having sound connection with Chemists and Stores; South Wales, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, on good commission basis. Apply 115/29, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.—Lady, Major qualification, requires position; practical knowledge all departments, including production and manufacture of Toilet articles; long, successful, responsible Retail and Wholesale; good business ability, good mixer. Apply 112/16, Office of this Paper.

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COND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write; RUDDUCK & CO., Old Street, London, E.C. 1.

TOP FITTINGS.—Drug Fitting, glass-fronted Counter, Wall Cases, and Dispensary Screens for immediate delivery; lowest prices consistent with high-class work. H. Mills & Sons, Shopers, 163-165 Old Street, E.C. 1.

HILIP JOSEPHS & SONS have in A1 condition and ready for immediate dispatch 16ft. Drug Fitting, 8ft. Wallcase, Dispensing Screen, Perfume Case and Desk, Counter Case, Scales, Silent Salesman, 12ft. Serving Counter; great bargains. 93 Old Street, London, E.C. 1.

LIMITED COMPANIES REGISTERED; promptly completed; £19 for £500 capital, £24 for £1,000 capital, £34 for £2,000, etc., etc.; ten years' experience; references to recent clients; preliminary advice free; make note of address, A. Bernard Slack, 68 Lodge Lane, Liverpool.

FOR SALE, Hongroise Filling Machine, best make, nearly new; first-class working order; Closer, and all Utensils required for manufacturing; 4 gross Tubes, 17,000 Labels, four Printing Plates, quantity of Materials and Essential Oils; with high-class machinery; practical demonstration; suitable for multiple shops, or the whole, £30. Write, Morris, 72 Tredegar Road, Bow, or call by appointment.

REPLUS Stock.—Offers wanted, any quantity: 10 lb. Salol, 4 lb. Acetanilid., 8 oz. Caffein Pur., 4 lb. Acid Tannic, Bals. Tolu, 2 lb. Bismuth Salicyl., 10 lb. Bismuth Subnit., Soda Benz., 1 lb. Tannin Albumen, 1 lb. Guaiacol Liquid., Glycerin, in 56-lb. tins, 8 oz. Sod. Glycerophosph. 50 per cent., 4 lb. Calcium Glycerophosph. Soluble, 1 lb. Pancreatin, 1 lb. Resorcin. Bannister, Chemist, Bloxwich.

LONDON-MADE Platform Weighing Machines, to carry 24 stone, 22" x 19", 9" high; £3 15s. each. Hawksley, Oxford Street, W. 1.

desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an Advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readiest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement. Instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertisers' correspondents in this country.

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2. WELL-MADE Showcases; plate glass. Knight, 30 Liverpool Street, Dover.

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DENTAL Chair; perfect condition; £28; seen any time. Bennett, Chemist, 315 Edgware Road, London.

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COOPER'S Sheep Dip Powder, 6-doz. case 90s., 4 cases £17; all carr. paid. Sharp, Chemist, Ellesmere, Salop.

500 GALLONS 5 per cent. Permanganate Solution, in 45-gallon drums, @ 6d. per gallon. Apply 109/270, Office of this Paper.

ABOUT 8 dozen various Tabloids (25s.), and 2 dozen each Kepler's, Maltine, Fellows' (8s. 6d.), and Jacobs' Oil (2s. 9d.), cheap. Apply 110/16, Office of this Paper.

OFFERS: 28 lb. Paraffin Dur. P.B., 1 lb. Ol. Aurantii Dulcis, 1 lb. Molybdic Acid, 1 lb. Ammon. Sulpho-cyanid., 2 oz. Essential Oil of Bay, 14 lb. Ol. Theobrom. P.B., 14 lb. Marjoram Dried. A., 24 Primrose Mansions, Battersea, S.W. 11.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

HALF-PLATE Triple Extension Victor Camera Set; Busch R.R. Lens; excellent condition. Offer to Chabot, Pharmacist, Deganwy, N. Wales.

MICROSCOPE, Student's, by Newton, 1-inch and 1/2-inch objective, two eyepieces, mechanical stage, diaphragm, coarse and fine adjustment, together with forty assorted slides (botanical, entomological, and mineralogical); £4 or offer, to clear. Fowler, Chemist, Redhill.

WANTED.

NEST of Shop Drawers wanted, cheap. Clarke, Chemist, Newport. B.P. CODEX, 1911, with or without Supplement. Pale, 87 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.

OXYGEN Cylinders. Please state size and price, "Menthagene," 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.

CASH TILL, O'Brien or Gledhill type. State maker and outside measurements, Stead, Duke Street, Brighton.

PHARMACEUTICAL Books wanted; cash offers on receipt. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham.

TANK CASE, about 6 ft. long by 3 ft. wide; must be oak and in good condition. Apply "A. B. C." (15/500), Office of this Paper.

RADIUM SALT pure of Residues, old Applicators, etc. Apply Harrison Glew, Radium Laboratories, 156 Clapham Road, S.W. 9.

GENERAL Pharmaceutical Laboratory Machinery and Fittings; 40-gal. Copper Steam-jacketed Pans, 40-gal. Vacuum Pan, with Pump, Emulsifier, Bennett pattern, Disintegrator, Ointment Mill (Wilkinson), Tablet Machine, power, Mixer for Pill Mass, Coating-pan, Tincture Press. Please state full particulars and price to 115/2, Office of this Paper.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

PESSIMISM v. PLUCK



At the moment the Man-who-fears-the-Worst is somewhat prevalent in certain phases of business, but happily his evil influence is evanescent. The success of the British Empire is largely dependent on the fact that we never recognise defeat.

The ordinary business man knew perfectly well that reaction from the unhealthy commercial conditions immediately following the Armistice was inevitable. Now that reaction has come, the real man of grit does not sit down and wait for things to happen.

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